REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1950-51

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report contains a detailed account of the work of the various Departments of Government. Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those pertaining to the previous year.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

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CHAPTER I.

(i) Tours and Engagements of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

1. His Highness spent the major portion of the year in the Capital participating in a number of important public engagements. He paid brief visits to Bangalore to address the Mysore Legislative Assembly and to participate in certain functions such as the Inauguration of the 38th Session of the Indian Science Congress, the Bangalore Youth Festival, the Republic Day Celebrations, etc. His Highness and the members of the Royal Family sojourned for about three weeks at Fernhill, Nilgiris, during April 1950.

2. The Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari, General C. M. Cariappa, Their Highnesses the Maharanis of Kotah and Gondal, His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavanagar, the Thakore Saheb of Muli, His Highness the Maharaja of Wadhwan and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay were among the important visitors to Mysore and Bangalore during the year.

The celebrations connected with His Highness's Birthday which fell on the 4th August 1950 had to be cancelled owing to His Highness's indisposition.

3. The following is a calendar of His Highness's tours and engagements during the year :—

3rd July 1950	... His Highness presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore.
12th July 1950	... Inauguration of the International Student Service Seminar at Mysore.
28th August 1950	... Address to the Mysore Legislative Assembly at Bangalore.
Do	... Opening of the *Dharmaprakasa* Sri N. Dasappa Thirumalamma Maternity Home at Bangalore.
7th September 1950	... Unveiling of the Portrait of His Highness the late Yuvaraja of Mysore at the Mysore Sports Club.
8th September 1950	... Inauguration of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the University Medical College, Mysore.
21st October 1950	... Opening of the Central Food Technological Research Institute at the Cheluvamba Mansion, Mysore, by the Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari, at which His Highness presided.
22nd October 1950	... Opening of the Sri Ramakrishna Students' Home at Yadavagiri, Mysore, by the Hon'ble Sri Rajagopalachari at which His Highness presided.
4th November 1950	... Inauguration of the 7th Mysore State Journalists' Conference in Mysore.
2nd January 1951	... Inauguration of the 38th Session of the Indian Science Congress and the First Session of the Pan Indian Ocean Science Congress by the Prime Minister at Bangalore. His Highness presided.

3rd January 1951	... His Highness the Chancellor's "At Home" at the Bangalore Palace to the delegates of the Indian Science Congress.
17th January 1951	... Address to the Mysore Legislative Assembly at Bangalore.
20th January 1951	... Inauguration of the Maharaja's College Centenary Celebrations at Mysore. Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Centenary Hall, Unveiling of the Saraswathi Vigraha in the Maharaja's College. Unveiling of Asoka Sthambha in front of the College.
21st January 1951	... Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Crawford Gymnasium.
26th January 1951	... Republic Day Celebrations at Bangalore where His Highness presided over the Combined Civil Military Parade at the Sri Jayachamarajendra Stadium.
Do	... Broadcast Message over the All-India Radio, Mysore, from His Highness to the People of Mysore.
1st February 1951	... Inauguration of the World Power Conference at Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore. Garden Party to the Delegates of the World Power Conference at Chamundi Gymkhana, Mysore.
2nd February 1951	... Presiding over the annual Convocation of the University of Mysore.
4th February 1951	... Inauguration of the XXXI Annual Session of the Institution of Engineers (India) at Mysore.
5th February 1951	... Presided over the Bangalore Youth Festival.
15th March 1951	... Address to the Mysore Legislative Assembly at Bangalore.

SRI K. C. REDDY, B.A., B.L.

Chief Minister.

4. During the year, the Hon'ble Chief Minister toured in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga, Mandya and Chickmagalur.

5. He was in Madras between the 10th and 13th March 1951 and visited Educational, Medical and Social Service institutions in Madras.

6. On 6th April 1950, he was in Hubli in connection with the opening of the Prohibition Week.

7. On four occasions he visited Delhi on Government business and in connection with the Chief Ministers' Conference.

8. He also visited Bombay during the year.

SRI H. C. DASAPPA, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for for Finance and Industries.

9. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Industries toured for 103 days during the year both in and out of the State and during the tour, he visited all the districts keeping in touch with the industries. He attended the meetings of the Joint Drugget Advisory Board held at Madras during June 1950, and at Salem during December 1950. He visited Delhi during July 1950 and held discussions with the Government of India on several matters. He visited Hyderabad during September 1950 to hold discussions on matters relating to Federal Financial Integration. He inaugurated the Visvesvaraya Canal Ryots' Conference at Mandya during August 1950.

SRI K. T. BHASHYAM, B.A., B.L.

Minister for Law and Labour.

10. The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L., Minister for Law and Labour toured for 104 days during the year (101 days inside the State and three days outside the State in Delhi) visiting all the district headquarters and many parts in the interior of the State.

11. He visited Delhi in July 1950 for purposes of discussion with the Ministry of States of the Government of India, about the Electrical Development Schemes and other top-priority administrative matters at Government level.

12. He represented the Mysore State at the World-Power-Conference held at Krishnarajasagara (Mysore State).

SRI H. SIDDAIYA, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Revenue and Excise.

13. During the year, the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Excise toured for 91 days in almost all the Districts in the State. The tour, during this year, commenced with the visit to Sri Rambhapuri Mutt, Balehonnur, and Sri Sringeri Mutt, Sringeri, the two major Muzrai Institutions in Chikmagalur District. He paid a visit to Sree Manjunathaswamy Temple at Dharmasthala, which is a major and one of the most sacred institutions in the South Canara District.

14. In July 1950, he paid a visit to Tirupati in connection with the visit of H.E. the Governor of Madras to Tirupati. In September 1950, he presided over the renovation ceremony of Sree Japada Malleswaraswamy Temple at Nireri, Devanhalli Taluk.

SRI T. MARIAPPA, B.A., LL.B.

Home Minister.

15. During the year, the Hon. Minister undertook intensive tours in all the Districts of the State and inspected the several irrigation works, agricultural farms, and presided over the Second Chitaldrug District Co-operators' Conference and also over the Krishnarajasagara Working Committee at Krishnarajasagara and the Sericulture Conference at Santhemarahalli.

16. In August 1950, the Hon. Minister attended and participated in the discussions of the Chief Ministers' Conference at Delhi regarding the allocation of Food grains to the State. He also attended the Food Ministers' Conference convened by the Government of India at Bombay during December 1950.

SRI R. CHENNIGARAMIAH

Minister for Local Self-Government.

17. During the year, the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government toured in the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur, Hassan, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts.

18. Between 22nd and 25th June 1950, the Minister went to Madras to study the working of the Madras Corporation Act and the Madras Survey and Boundaries

Act, Firka Development Scheme and the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes. He attended the All-India Local Boards' Conference held in Delhi during the middle of December 1950.

19. On 4th October 1950, he inaugurated the series of talks on the "Census" from "Akash Vani, Mysore." On the 27th of the same month he delivered a radio talk on "Forest Wealth and its importance" at Mysore.

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) The Mysore Legislative Assembly.

20. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Maharaja addressed the members of the Legislative Assembly at the commencement of each session.

21. The Legislative Assembly met three times during the year. The August-September session commenced on 28th August 1950 and concluded on 4th September 1950, the January Session commenced on 17th January 1951 and concluded on 1st February 1951, the Budget session met on 15th March 1951 and concluded on 2nd June 1951.

22. Five hundred and fifty starred and 81 unstarred questions were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 518 starred and 76 unstarred questions and 276 questions were put on the floor of the House. Questions.

23. Thirty-two short notice questions were admitted. Answers to 24 questions were furnished. Short Notice questions.

24. The following Bills were passed during the three sessions of the Legislative Assembly :— Bills.

August-September Session, 1950.

1. The Betting Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1950.
2. The Mysore Contingency Fund Bill, 1950.
3. The Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Bill, 1950.
4. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1950.
5. The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1950.

January Session 1951.

*1. The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1950.
*2. The Mysore Warehouses Bill, 1950.
*3. The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
4. The Mysore Land Record of Rights (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
*5. The Mysore Debt Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 1951.

6. The Mysore Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
7. The Mysore Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
*8. The Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Bill, 1951.
9. The Mysore Survey and Boundaries Bill, 1951.
10. The Mysore Payment of Salaries and Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly Bill, 1951.
11. The Mysore Education Cess (Validation of Recovery) Bill, 1951.
12. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
13. The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation (Amendment) Bill, 1951, and
14. The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1951.

The asterisk indicates Bills passed after reference to Select Committees.

Budget Session 1951.

*1. The Live-Stock Improvement Bill, 1951.
*2. The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control Bill, 1951.
*3. The Mysore Cultivation of Fallow Lands Bill, 1951.
*4. The Mysore State Aid to Industries Bill, 1951.
*5. The Mysore Town Municipalities Bill, 1951.
*6. The Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
7. The Mysore Restriction of Meetings near the Legislative Assembly Bill, 1951.
*8. The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1951.
9. The Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
10. The Mysore Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
11. The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
12. The Mysore Health Cess Bill, 1951.
13. The Mysore Appropriation No. 2 Bill, 1951.
14. The Mysore Appropriation No. 3 Bill, 1951.
15. The Mysore Cinematograph Shows Tax Bill, 1951.

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16. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls Bill, 1951.
17. The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1951, and
18. The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1951.

The asterisk indicates Bills passed after reference to Select Committees.

The following Bills were referred to Select Committees :—

1. The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards Bill, 1951.
2. The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
3. The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
4. The Mysore Suits Valuation Bill, 1951.
5. The Mysore Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
6. The Mysore Inam Villages (Abolition of Inam Tenure) Bill, 1951.
7. The Mysore Tenancy Bill, 1951.
8. The Mysore Irrigation (Amendment) Bill, 1951 and
9. The Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Bill, 1951.

Resolutions.

25. One hundred and forty-seven resolutions tabled by the members were admitted. Out of twenty resolutions taken up for discussion, 17 were withdrawn by the leave of the House and three were put to vote and negatived.

Adjournment Motions.

26. Out of seven adjournment motions tabled by the members, six were ruled out of order and one was not pressed for discussion.

Special Motion.

27. A Special Motion to consider the question of delimitation of constituencies for the House of the People, the State Legislature, the conduct of elections therein and other incidental matters moved by the Minister for Law and Labour to ascertain the opinion of the House and formulate proposals in the light of the opinion expressed by the members was discussed for three days during the August-September Session, 1950. Out of the four amendments tabled by the members, two were withdrawn and two were adopted by the House.

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28. The Special Motion as amended was adopted unanimously.

Elections.

29. Elections to the House Committee, the Privileges Committees, the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and eleven standing committees were held during the January Session of 1951.

Food Situation.

30. A debate on the food situation in the State was initiated by the Home Minister during the January Session of 1951. He explained to the House the food situation during the period 1950 and invited suggestions from members. Three amendments tabled by the members were, after discussion, withdrawn by the leave of the House. A large number of members took part in the debate and various suggestions were offered.

Financial Business.

31. The Minister for Finance and Industries presented the Budget for 1951-52 on 19th March 1951. There was a general discussion on the Budget for four days and voting of demands for grants occupied five days. Twenty-six cut motions were discussed and withdrawn by the leave of the House. One was put to vote and negatived.

32. In the January Session of the Legislative Assembly, a condolence resolution in respect of the sad demise of Sri Vallabhbhai Patel was passed. In the Budget Session condolence resolutions in respect of the demise of (1) Dr. C. R. Reddy, (2) *Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur* Sri K. Matthan, (3) Sri B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar and (4) Sri C. Narayanaswamy Naidu, were passed by the Assembly.

(ii) (a) Legislative Enactments.

1. *The Mysore Drugs (Control)) Act*, 1950 (*Mysore Act No. VI of* 1950)—As a preventive measure against the rise in prices of drugs and medicines, this Act provides for the control of the prices, sale, supply and distribution of drugs in the State. The Act secures uniformity throughout India as regards this subject.

2. *The Mysore Village Panchayet (Amendment) Act*, 1950 (*Mysore Act No. VII of* 1950).

The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1950 (*Mysore Act No. XIII of* 1950).

The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1950 (*Mysore Act No. XIV of* 1950).

The Mysore Minor Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1950 (*Mysore Act No. XV of* 1950).

The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1950 (*Mysore Act No. XVII of* 1950).

It was found that in almost all the villages in the State, night-soil and rubbish, which on conversion as compost manure can be a very useful organic manure for agricultural purposes, were being wasted. Similarly in the City, Town and Minor Municipalities also, there was considerable waste of the useful manure due to the unwillingness of the municipal authorities to give up their antiquated methods of disposal of night-soil and rubbish. In order to prevent this waste and make full use of the night-soil and rubbish in the preparation of compost manure which can be utilised with great advantage for the 'Grow More Food Scheme', these amending Acts make it an obligatory duty of Village Panchayets and Municipalities in Mysore to make use of night-soil and rubbish in the preparation of compost manure. In order to prevent wastage of farm-yard manure by the villagers, provision has also been made by the Village Panchayet (Amendment) Act, 1950, for the maintenance of manure pits by the villagers and manure pits and public lavatories by the Village Panchayets.

3. *The Mysore Village Panchayet (Second Amendment) Act*, 1950 (*Mysore Act No. VIII of* 1950).—In order to ensure that public health in villages did not deteriorate by the opening of hotels, eating houses, etc., without proper check and control, this amending Act provides for the licensing of hotels, eating houses, etc., within the jurisdiction of Village Panchayets in the State.

With the transfer of the work of the Revenue Commissoner relating to Village Panchayets, to the Commissioner for Rural Development, consequential amendments have also been made in the Act.

4. *The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Act*, 1950 (*Mysore Act No. IX of* 1950).—This amending Act permits the disposal of sites by the City of Bangalore Improvement Trust Board, for the purpose of constructing buildings thereon for the accommodation of persons, on provision being made, in the estimates, for the execution

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of works relating to streets and their lighting without waiting till all such works have been substantially carried out.

5. *The Mysore General Clauses (Amendment) Act,* 1950 (*Mysore Act No. X of* 1950).—Under this amending Act, the terms 'financial year' and 'official year' have been redefined to mean the year commencing on the first day of April instead of the first day of July. This change has been necessitated as a result of the integration of the State's finances with those of the Government of India.

6. *The Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) (Amendment) Act,* 1950 (*Mysore Act No. XI of* 1950).—This amending Act makes provision for the grant of an exemption or reduction in respect of any tax payable under the Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act, 1949,

(1) on the sale of any specified class of motor spirit, or

(2) by any specified person or class of persons.

7. *The Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Act,* 1950 (*Mysore Act No. XII of* 1950).—As the supply of toddy to shops in non-prohibition areas depends on toddy tapped in prohibition areas, this amending Act makes provision for licensing the tapping of date trees and the possession, manufacture, transport and export of the tapped toddy in specified areas where prohibition has been enforced.

8. *The Mysore City Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act,* 1950 (*Mysore Act No. XVI of* 1950).—As there was no adequate provision in Cities to effectively check the construction of unauthorised buildings, such buildings being mostly contrary to the provisions relating to sanitation this amending Act makes provision for vesting power in the Municipal Commissioner of a City Municipality in the State to direct that the construction of an unauthorised building be stopped and also by written notice require such building to be altered or demolished as he considers it necessary. In order to ensure proper exercise of this power, provision has been made for the aggrieved party to appeal to the Municipal Council.

9. *The Betting Tax (Second Amendment) Act,* 1950 (*Mysore Act No. XVIII of* 1950).—This amending Act was passed to provide for the levy of betting tax on all moneys paid or agreed to be paid by a backer to a bookmaker and it follows the provisions of the corresponding

Bombay Act. Previously, the betting tax was being levied on moneys paid or agreed to be paid by a licensed bookmaker to a backer in consequence of the winning by a backer of a bet.

10. *The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act*, 1950 (*Mysore Act No. XIX of* 1950).—This Act was passed to provide for temporary protection of tenants in alienated villages in Mysore and to ensure that such tenants are not deprived of the usual amenities reserved for the use of the village community. The more important of the protective measures provided are control of eviction of tenants, control of alienation of reserved lands, control of appropriation of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes and control of disposal of trees.

11. *The Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act*, 1950 (*Mysore Act No. XX of* 1950).—This Act was passed to provide for the levy of a tax on the consumption of electric energy in Mysore, at a rate not exceeding two pies per unit of energy as may, from time to time, be specified by the State Government. Power is also vested in the State Government to notify exemptions and reductions of tax.

12. *The Mysore Contingency Fund Act*, 1950 (*Mysore Act, No. XXI of* 1950).—This Act was passed to provide for the establishment of a Contingency Fund for the State, in pursuance of clause (2) of Article 267 of the Constitution of India. Provision has been made in the Act for withdrawing a sum of 30 lakhs of rupees from the Special Reserve Fund of the State and transferring it to the credit of the Contingency Fund. The Fund will be administered by the Finance Department on behalf of the Rajpramukh.

13. *The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. I of* 1951).—This Act amends the Mysore Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, to provide, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India, for the execution in Mysore, of decrees passed by the Civil and Revenue Courts in Part A States, Part B States or Part C States and for the filing of appeals to the Supreme Court from the decrees or final orders passed in civil proceedings of the High Court of Mysore. The Act also amends the Mysore Limitation Act, 1911, for fixing the period of

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limitation for applying for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court.

14. *The Mysore Payment of Salaries and Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. II of* 1951).—This enactment which was passed in pursuance of Article 195 of the Constitution of India, provides for the payment of Salaries and Allowances to the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State and fixes the monthly salary of each member at one hundred rupees and the daily allowance for attending meetings at fifteen rupees per diem. It also fixes the travelling allowance of moffusil members at twice the first class railway fare for journeys by train and at eight annas per mile for journeys by road.

15. *The Mysore Appropriation Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. III of* 1951).—This Act authorises the payment and appropriation of a sum of rupees two hundred and four lakhs, thirty-eight thousand and five hundred and sixty-five from and out of the consolidated fund of the State to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1951, and gives effect to certain supplementary demands passed by the State Legislative Assembly.

16. *The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. IV of* 1951).—This Act amends the Mysore Court Fees Act, 1900, to provide for the payment of court fees on any application or written statement by a defendant in a suit for partition praying for a partition of his share in the property to be partitioned, the rate of fee being the same as that payable on a plaint if such defendant instituted a suit for partition.

17. *The Mysore Education Cess (Validation of Recovery) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. V of* 1951).—This Act validates the recovery of education cess levied and collected in the Civil Station of Bangalore by the Municipal Commission of the Civil Station of Bangalore between the 1st July 1949 and 7th December 1949 and by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation between the 8th December 1949 and the 21st March 1950 in purported exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Mysore Elementary Education Act, 1941.

18. *The Mysore Sales-Tax (Amendment) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. VI of* 1951).—This Act amends the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1948, for barring the jurisdiction of not

merely Civil Courts but of all courts whether civil or criminal from questioning assessments under the Act and also for permitting disclosure of information obtained in assessment proceedings to Central Government Officers for the purpose of enabling that Government to levy or realise any tax imposed by it.

19. *The Mysore Debt Conciliation (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. VII of* 1951).—Under the Mysore Debt Conciliation Act, 1937, as amended by this Act, no suit in a civil court shall be stayed unless the party wishing to approach the Debt Conciliation Board files an application in this behalf before the Board within three months after service of summons on the defendant.

20. *The Mysore Survey and Boundaries Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. VIII of* 1951).—This Act makes statutory provision for the survey of lands and the settlement of boundary disputes in the City of Bangalore and other Cities, Town and Minor Municipalities in the State. It provides for the appointment of Survey Officers who are required to carry out the survey of lands and the determination of boundaries of lands in the prescribed manner. Provision has also been made for appeals to the appellate authority against the decision of the Survey Officers.

21. *The Mysore Land Record of Rights (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. IX of* 1951).—This Act amends the Mysore Land Record of Rights Act, 1927, to enable the Civil Courts to grant reasonable time for producing certified copies of entries in the record of rights, without insistence on showing sufficient cause for not producing them along with the plaint or application in the first instance.

22. *The Mysore Appropriation No.* 2 *Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. X of* 1951).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a further sum of seven lakhs and sixty-four thousand rupees from and out of the consolidated sund of the State to the services of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March 1951.

23. *The Mysore Appropriation No.* 3 *Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XI of* 1951).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a sum of two thousand and nine hundred and forty-three lakhs twenty-two thousand and seven hundred rupees from and out of the consolidated

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fund of the State to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March 1951.

24. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XII of* 1951).—This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to the levy of taxes and tolls on motor vehicles in Mysore and embodies Chapter VIII and the relevant schedules of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944, a part of which was superseded by the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, from the 1st April 1951. The different taxes, tolls, and the maximum rates at which they are leviable have been specified in the schedules. The main features of the taxation proposals embodied in the Act are an increase in the rates of taxes on goods vehicles, stage and contract carriages and taxi cabs and levy of road tax on the basis of the laden weight of the vehicle.

(ii) (*b*) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

1. Issues further amendments to the Mysore Arms Rules, 1926.

(No. H.A. 9685—Pol. 114-50-9, dated 17th January 1951.)

2. Issues further amendments to the Mysore Cinematograph Rules, 1946.

(No. H.A. 4917—Pol. 6-51-12, dated 21st August 1951.)

3. Issues orders directing the abolition of the village forest of Thurubenahalli Village Forest.

(No. A.F. 7627-31—Ft. 100-50-2, dated 12th December 1951.)

4. Issues orders directing the supply of seedlings, plants, etc., free of cost at nursery site to encourage a State-wide tree planting drive.

(No. A.F. 7599-600—Ft. 99-80-2, dated 9th December 1950.)

5. Passes orders including Sringeri Range also as an unhealthy locality under the provisions of Government Order No. G. 9884-6—Ft. 213-29-8, dated 26th March 1951.

(G.O No. A.F. 6666-7—Ft. 80-50-2, dated 6th November 1950.)

6. Issues further instructions for the Tree Planting and their maintenance.

(G.O. No. L.B. 8464-776—V.P. 21-51-10, dated 4th July 1950.)

7. Issues orders sanctioning decentralisation of powers to the Amildars, Sub-Division Officers and Deputy

Commissioners to facilitate speedy grant of relief to the sufferers.

(G.O. No. R. 2571-81—L.B. 486-49-26, dated 3rd June 1950.)

8. Sanctions the decentralisation of powers to the Amildars, Sub-Division Officers and Deputy Commissioners to facilitate free grant of building materials in cases of accidental fires and speedy grant of relief to the sufferers under the head "Discretionary Grant".

(G.O. No. R. 2571—82—L.B. 486-49-26, dated 3rd June 1950.)

9. Notifies further amendments to the Mysore Co-operative Socities Rules, 1920.

(No. A.F. 9889—C.S. 76-50-2, dated 23rd February 1951.)

10. Notifies the provisions of the Mysore Cultivation of Fallow Lands Act, 1951.

(G O. No. L.D. 247—Legis. 21-51-1, dated 11th May 1951.)

11. Notifies that such of the Industrial Concerns yielding scrap iron in the process of fabrication work at their factories and local authorities of scrap merchants and any other person possessing scrap, are declared as Controlled Sources, and directed to dispose of their stocks of scrap iron under the written order of the Iron and Steel Controller and to supply all remelting scrap to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

(Notification dated 23rd October 1950.)

12. Notifies certain finalised amendments to the Mysore Shops and Establishments Rules, 1948.

(Notification No. L.S. 2485—L.W. 4-50-5, dated 10th October 1950.)

13. Declares that every establishment engaged in transport business to be an establishment for the purposes of Mysore Shops and Establishments Act.

(No. L.S. 3129—L.W. 211-50-2, dated 23rd November 1950.)

14. Declares that every premises including the precincts thereof wherein the process of beedi making is carried on to be an "establishment" for the purposes of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act.

(No. L.S 3890—L.W. 270-50 2, dated 7th Februry 1951.)

15. Issues orders exempting all the Branches of Messrs. Spencer and Co., Ltd., Madras situate in the State of Mysore, from the operation of sub-section 1 of Section 32 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act in respect of the wages of the persons employed by the said company and working in its branches in the State of Mysore subject

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to the condition that the wages of such employees shall be paid between the expiry of the 10th day after the last day of the wages period in respect of which wages are paid.

(Notification No. L.S. 3897—L.W. 20-50-23, dated 8th February 1951.)

16. Issues orders exempting all shops dealing in vegetables, mesh, fish, dairy products, bread and flowers in so far as the sale of these articles is concerned from the provisions of Section 11 (1) of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act.

(Notification No. L.S. 4011—L.W. 20-50-27, dated 16th February 1951.)

17. Issues orders exempting the offices of the air service companies operating in the State from all the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act.

(Notification No. L.S. 4005—L.W. 20-50-24, dated 16th February 1951.)

18. Issues orders exempting all the establishments run by the Indian Coffee Board in the State from all the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act.

(Notification No. L.S. 4007—L.W. 20-50-26, dated 16th February 1951.)

19. Issues orders referring the dispute between the Labour Association and the Management of the Kolar Brick-Making Co., in respect of certain six demands of the workers for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal.

(Notification No. L.S. 3147—L.W. 212-50-4, dated 24th November 1950).

20. Notifies the appointment of certain officers as Conciliation officers charged with the duty of mediating in and promoting the settlement of Industrial Disputes within their respective jurisdictions.

(Notification No. L.S. 1923—L.W. 90-50-3, dated 8th September 1950.)

21. Issues further amendments to the Mysore Factories Amendment Rules, 1936, the draft of the same having been published earlier as required under the Act. The Rules relate to the maintenance of creches.

(Notification No. L.S. 3156—L.W. 180-49-6, dated 25th November 1950).

22. Appoints the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore as the Chief Inspector of Factories with jurisdiction over the whole State, and empowers him to administer all the provisions of the Mysore Factories Act, 1936.

(Notification No. L.S. 3696—L.W. 143-48-10, dated 17th January 1951).

23. Declares all classes of employment in the automobile transport services in the State to be classes of employment to which the provisions of the Essential Services Maintenance Act shall apply.

(Notification No. L.S. 3189—L.W. 115-49-7, dated 20th February 1950.)

24. *Mysore Act No. IV of* 1950. Notifies the Mysore Sales-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1950.

After clause (iii) of rule 9 the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

" (iv) The sale of textiles manufactured by Mills shall be liable to tax under Section 3, sub-section (1) when sold by a person who in Mysore is the first dealer in such goods who is not exempted from taxation under Section 3 (3) provided that the burden of proving that a transaction is not liable to taxation under this clause shall be on the dealer ".

(Notification No. Fl. 1422—S.T. 8-50-1, dated 12th May 1950.)

25. Issues certain further amendments to clause (k) of rules 3, 6, 11 and 17 of the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1948.

(Notification No. Fl. 4252—S.T. 8-50-27, dated 2nd August 1950.)

26. Directs that " Druggets " made of handspun yarn and woven on hand looms shall be exempt from the payment of tax leviable under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1948 in the whole of Mysore State, subject to such conditions in respect of license and license fees as have been prescribed for the sale of cotton and cotton yarn (other than handspun yarn) under Rules 5 and 6 of the Mysore Sales-Tax Rules, 1948.

(Notification No. Fl. 2749—S.T. 4-50-11, dated 22nd June 1950.)

27. Notifies that the sale of "Electrical Energy" shall be exempt from the tax payable under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1948 throughout the State of Mysore.

(Notification No. Fl. 3371—S.T. 13-50-3, dated 20th July 1950).

28. Issues further amendments to Rules 5, 13, 14, 16 and 17 of the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1948.

(Notification No. Fl. 4254—S.T. 8-50-6, dated 2nd August 1950.)

29. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1948, notifies that in respect of applications for grant of rebates under Section 8 of the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1948, made after the commencement of the Mysore Sales-Tax Rules, 1948, and before the 21st day of March 1950, notwithstanding that the application has not been made within a period of 3 months from the date of delivery of the articles outside the State of Mysore, rebate shall be allowed provided the application has been made within five months from the date of delivery of the articles outside the State.

(No. Fl. 4954—S.T. 24-50-2, dated 25th August 1950.)

30. Notifies that spare parts and other similar articles of Aircraft sold by the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., Bangalore, shall be allowed rebate under Section 8 of the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1948 (Mysore Act No. XLVI of 1948).

(Notification No. Fl. 5389—S.T. 25-50-2, dated 16th September 1950.)

31. Notifies that 'Radio Receivers' and extruded 'Plastic Materials manufactured by Remco, Ltd., Bangalore, (finished articles of industrial manufacture) shall be allowed a rebate under Section 8 of the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1948.

(No. Fl. 5750—S.T. 27-50-2, dated 29th September 1950.)

32. Defines the territorial jurisdictions of the several Sales-Tax Officers from 1st December 1950.

(Notification No. Fl. 7410—S.T. 33-50-4, dated 29th November 1950.)

33. Notifies the provisions of the Cotton Control Order, 1950.

(S.R.O. 534 of the Ministry of Industry and Supply).
(No L.D. 2559—Legis. 6-50-49, dated 30th/31st October 1950.)

34. Notifies the provisions of the Supply and Prices of Goods Ordinance, 1950 (XXVI of 1950) published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, Section 1, dated 2nd September 1950.

(No. L.D. 1817—Legis. 2-50-38, dated 6th September 1950.)

The following Rules and Notifications under Enactments were in force in Mysore State during 1950-51.

35. *The Oil Seeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Orders*, 1943.—This order restricts persons from entering into any forward contract in respect of Oil Seeds.

(No. S.D. 299, dated 2nd July 1943).

36. *The Vegetable Oils and Oil Cakes (Forward Contract Prohibition) Order*, 1944.—This order restricts persons from entering into any forward contract in Vegetable Oils and Oil Cakes.

(No. S.D. 6825—C. 245-43-8, dated 6th April 1944.)

37. *The Mysore Rationing Order (Food)*, 1943.—This order regulates the distribution of foodstuffs in statutorily rationed areas.

(No. S.D. 2187—C. 94-43, dated 1st October 1943.)

38. *The Mysore Fowls and Eggs (Movement) Control Order*, 1945.—This order prohibits the export of fowls and eggs outside the State except under permits.

(No. S.D. 6195—C. 104-45-5, dated 28th February 1946.)

39. *The Mysore Ration Census Order*, 1946.—This order defines statutory powers for the collection of information and necessary statistics preliminary to the introduction of Rationing of Foodstuffs.

(No. S.D. 1122—R. 145-45-10, dated 7th August 1946.)

40. *The Vegetable Oil Products Control Order*, 1948.—This order regulates the purchase, sale and movement of the Vegetable Oil Products.

(No. S.D. 4784—R. 53-47-13, dated 3rd January 1948.)

41. *The Hoarding and Profiteering (Foodgrains) Prevention Order*, 1948.—This order prohibits (i) the hoarding of Foodgrains more than the normal quantity allowed for consumption and (ii) sale at higher rates.

(No. S.D. 9938—C. 100-47-68, dated 1st June 1948.)

42. *The Foodgrains Import Control Order, 1949.*—This Order restricts the import of certain foodgrains inside the State.

(No. S.D. 817—C. 193-48-2, dated 1st/2nd August 1949.)

43. *Rice Mills and Hullers Control Order*, 1949.—Prohibits the hulling of paddy except under a license issued by the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.

(No. S.D. 5221—C. 69-49-13, dated 17th December 1949.)

44. *The Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order*, 1949.—This order regulates the manufacture, purchase, sales, distribution and movement of sugar.

(No. S.D. 1655—C. 18-49-9, dated 8th September 1950.)

45. *The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order*, 1949.—This order requires the holders of lands to deliver to Government at the prices notified, the foodgrains grown on their lands and surplus after verifying their *bona fide* requirements as allowed under the order and prohibiting private sales and transactions in foodgrains.

(No. S.D. 4054—C. 73-49-4, dated 21st November 1949.)

46. *The Wheat Flour (use in paste-making) (Prohibition) Order*, 1950.—This order prohibits the use of wheat-flour in the manufacture of paste.

(No. S.D. 1861—C. 18-50-6, dated 24th—25th May 1950.)

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47. *Mysore Food (Austerity Measures in Service of Meals) Order*, 1951.—This order restricts the use of certain foodgrains in the preparation of eatables and prohibits the opening of new catering establishments.

(No. S.D. 8180—R. 24-50-273, dated 8th March 1951.)

48. Issues certain Rules for the adjudication by the Court of the District Judge, Bangalore Division, of disputes arising out of elections of Councillors or Aldermen of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore and for an appeal on a point of law to the High Court from the decision of such court.

(No. L. 5148—C.M. 30-50-2, dated 11th August 1950.)

49. Explains the provisions of the Election of Aldermen (Removal of Difficulty) Order, 1950.

(No. L. 9805—C.M. 30-50-22, dated 27th December 1950.)

50. Notifies certain rules relating to the election of Alderman to the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation.

(No. L. 9807—C.M. 30-50-23, dated 27th December 1950.)

51. Notifies certain rules for the adjudication by the court of the District Judge, Bangalore Division, of disputes arising out of elections of Councillors or Aldermen of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore and for an appeal on point of law to the High Court from the decision of such court.

(No. L. 5148—C.M. 30-50-2, dated 11th August 1950.)

Mysore State Troops.

33. As a result of the transfer of the entire administrative control of the Mysore State Troops excepting the Non-I. S. F. Units, *viz.*, His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard, a portion of the General Transport Company and the Mysore Infantry Band to the Indian Army from 1st April 1950, the question of organisation of the "B" Forces consisting of His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard units and fixing their strength was taken up by Government. It was directed that the Station Commander or the Seniormost Officer of the two Units, *viz.*, His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard be

placed in charge of the units with a Station Officer (Captain) as Assistant. Orders were also passed in May 1950 directing that the command and administration of the Non-I.S.F. Units be taken over by the Station Commander, Mysore State Troops who was invested with all the powers of a Chief Commandant in respect of His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard Units.

34. Consequent on the integration of the Mysore State Forces with the Indian Army, Government decided in February 1951 that the strength of the Units, *viz.*, His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard and the Jillo Forces of the Police should be brought to the level of only two Companies—one Mounted and the other Dismounted. Since the Mysore Military Act was no longer in force, it was ordered that the two Companies should be integrated with the Mysore Armed Reserve Police and brought under the Police Act and their administration controlled by the Inspector-General of Police. The Companies were also directed to be styled "MYSORE ARMED RESERVE POLICE—PALACE GUARDS" and the appellations and rank of Officers and men were also directed to correspond with those in the M.A.R.P. According to this, the maximum strength of each Company was fixed at 120 as follows :—

1.	Police Inspector	...	...	1
2.	Subedar-Major	...	...	1
3.	Subedars	...	...	2
4.	Havildars	...	...	4
5.	Naiks	...	...	7
6.	Police Constables	...	...	105
		Total	...	120

35. The Command of the two Companies was to be under one Police Inspector each and both the Companies were to be under the overall command of a District Superintendent of Police assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Police with a civilian establishment.

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36. The following statement shows the number of Officers and men of each category actually doing duty in the two Units including the attached personnel on 1st June 1950 and on 31st March 1951.

	Infantry as on		Body Guard as on	
	1st June 1950.	31st March 1951.	1st June 1950.	31st March 1951.
State Officers	9	7	4	4
Indian Officers	19	19	11	4
Officer Cadets	1	1	3	3
N.C.Os.	107	99	38	13
Other Ranks	319	193	103	100
Total ...	455	319	159	124

37. In view of the retrenchments that were being considered by Government, no recruits were entertained during the year, except the re-entertainment of attached personnel of the 3rd Battalion Mysore Infantry as authorised by Government. The scale of pay of the ministerial establishment of Palace Units was also revised during the year.

38. In addition to normal duties, the units provided guards at several places of Palace, Chamundi Vihar, Palace Band, Palace Treasury, Sri Parakal Mutt and Sri Chamundi Hills. The personnel were also told off for Shikar and wireless duties in connection with the Shikar Camp of His Highness. They were also detailed for duty in connection with the various ceremonial functions at the Palace. The Units took part in the Republic Day Celebrations held at Mysore on 26th January 1950 and took the oath of allegiance. They participated in the celebrations on 26th January 1951 also.

39. The training of the Units was based on Block Training programme drawn up every week.

40. In view of the retrechments contemplated in "B" Forces, the grant of Rs. 16·38 lakhs provided for in the Budget for 1950-51 was cut down to 8·38 lakhs.

41. The Bangalore Race Club were pleased to allot the proceeds of an extra Gymkhana Day for the benefit of

the Mysore State Troops—33 1/3 per cent of which were set apart for "B" Forces.

(iv) Police.

42. The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police force was 1,789 (1,785) Officers and 9,057 (9,028) constables respectively. The temporary staff consisting of 272 (209) Officers and 1,287 (978) men of the Civil Police was employed on work connected with the several internal security measures, working of control orders, food control operations, and for prohibition. Strength.

43. The permanent force of the Provincial Reserve Police consisted of 435 (420) Officers and 2,443 (2,400) men. Armed Police Force.

44. The services of 61 Officers and 258 police constables were lent to other Departments of Government, private persons, and corporate bodies, as in the previous years. Lent forces.

45. During the year, 488 persons were entertained as against 184 in the previous year. In the beginning of the year, 262 vacancies were kept vacant to provide places for the retrenched Military personnel. Of these, 149 vacancies were filled up by absorbing ex-military personnel during the year.

46. There were 1 police inspector, 15 junior police probationers, 1 Sub-Inspector, 58 daffedars and 447 constables in the police training school during the year. A Model Police Station was opened on 26th January 1951 in the Police Training School and instructions regarding the practical work to be attended to in the Station were imparted to the trainees regularly. Police Training School.

47. Out of 10,344 constables, 7,567 were literate. The number of illiterates was very high which was due to the recruitment of illiterates in the past for want of suitable literate hands. In order to increase the number of literates in the force and wipe off illiteracy, the help of the Adult Literacy Campaign Organisation was invoked and classes were conducted in the several places of the State. Education.

48. The percentage of departmental punishments of the subordinate Officers and men to actual strength was 9·5 (8·3) for absence without leave and 9·6 (7·5) for other offences. Departmental Punishments.

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Rewards.

49. A sum of Rs. 28,771 was given as rewards to 3,278 Officers and men. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1,322 was given as rewards to private persons.

Fire Fighting units.

50. The Fire Brigades at Bangalore and Mysore tackled 98 fire accidents during the year. The total value of property that was subjected to risk and saved was estimated to be about Rs. 1,14,136.

Village Vigilance Committees.

51. The Village Vigilance Committees were functioning satisfactorily in all the Districts. Their services were being availed of to give wide publicity to crime and gather intelligence regarding movements of criminals.

Village Police.

52. There was close co-operation between the village police and the regular police in the prevention and detection of crimes. Twenty Village Police Officers were rewarded for good work.

Wireless Unit.

53. There is a detachment in each District Headquarters except Mandya and another detachment in Kolar Gold Fields.

Murder.

54. One hundred and fifty-two cases of murder were reported during the year. The motive for murder was as follows :—

Motive		*1950-51.*
1. Sexual jealousy	...	35
2. Family dispute	...	25
3. Faction and feuds	...	12
4. Murder for gain	...	10
5. Other causes	...	70
	Total ...	152

55. The following table shows the incidence of grave crimes in relation to the prices of staple food stuffs.—

Year	Seers per rupee			Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking and theft.	Ordinary theft	Cattle theft	Total
	Rice	Ragi	Jola							
1950-51	2·5	5	5	152	17	83	2,543	520	5,429	8,744

56. The seasonal conditions which prevailed during the year were similar to those of the previous year. The prices of staple food grains and essential commodities continued to remain at a very high level throughout the year.

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Cognizable Cases.

57. The total number of true cognizable cases under Indian Penal Code was 14,550. The number of serious offences against person and property was 2,764. The total number of heinous crimes reported during the year was 501. The increase was mostly under murder and robbery. The major number of offences under murder reported from Mysore, Bangalore, and Kolar Districts were 25, 22 and 19 respectively.

Non-cognisable cases.

58. The number of cases referred by the Magistrates to the Police was 450. Of these, 301 cases were referred to under Section 156, Criminal Procedure Code and 149 cases under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.

59. Prosecutions were conducted in 10,291 cases and of these, 5 736 ended in acquittal or discharge.

60. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction was 64·8 and the percentage of lost property recovered was 45·35. The number of bad characters registered was 52.

61. Vigilant watch over the movements of the habitual criminals was intensified. Dissemination of information regarding the occurrence of offences was promptly reported both to the C.I.D. and the neighbouring Stations by means of crime cards in ordinary cases and by wireless messages when grave offences were committed. History sheets of dangerous criminals were also maintained.

62. The District Intelligence Bureau formed in the Districts were working satisfactorily in collecting and furnishing prompt information to the Central C. I. D. regarding crime and criminals.

63. The following statement gives the details of several kinds of unnatural deaths:—

1	Accidental drowning	956
2	Suicidal drowning	250
3	Suicidal hanging	208
4	Poisoning	17
5	Motor Accidents	70
6	Fall from heights	110
7	Railway Accidents	21
8	Electric Shock	8
9	Lightning	15
10	Snake bite	59
11	Burns	99
12	Wild beasts	10
13	Other causes	411
	Total ...	2,234

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Post Mortem Examination

64. In 1,256 cases autopsy was conducted.

Warrants.

65. One hundred and twenty warrants were pending execution at the close of the year.

Juvenile Smoking.

66. In 162 cases, the Parents of juveniles were warned.

Criminal Tribes.

67. There were 850 members of the Criminal Tribes on the roll at the close of the year.

Finger print Bureau.

68. There were 47,198 Finger Print slips on record in the Bureau at the commencement of the year. Finger print slips of 3,318 convicted persons were received for record during the year. The number of slips eliminated from the records of the Bureau was 1,158.

Motor Vehicles Act.

69. The following figures indicate the number of vehicles registered, the number of vehicles plying for hire and the accidents caused during the year.—

	1949-50 (9 months)	*1950-51*
1. Number of vehicles registered ...	2,070	2,383
2. Number of buses plying for hire ...	683	1,520
3. Number of accidents caused by Motor Vehicles ...	250	219
4. Number of Accidents with loss of life ...	43	70

Home Guards.

70. The Home Guards organisation was functioning in 82 centres in cities, districts and taluk headquarters. This organisation was disbanded in the State on 31st March 1951.

Cost of Police force.

71. The cost of the Police Force under all heads was approximately Rs. 87,79,000 (Rs. 68,17,685).

72. The complete amalgamation of the Police force in the Civil Station with the rest of the State Police was given effect to. An improved uniform was prescribed for the Police in Bangalore Corporation area by substituting trousers for Malabar pattern shorts.

(v) Extradition.

73. Twenty three (23) persons were received from outside the State for trial in the several Criminal Courts in the State during the year. Including 8 persons whose cases were pending trial at the beginning of the year, there were 31 persons awaiting trial during the year. But

of them 17 persons were convicted, 1 acquitted, 4 discharged and trial was pending in respect of the remaining 9 persons.

74. Thirty-eight (38) persons were surrendered from Mysore State to the other States of the Union. Out of these, 22 persons were surrendered to the Madras State, 8 to the Bombay Province, 3 to Coorg, 3 to Hyderabad, 1 to West Bengal and 1 to Madhya Bharat.

(vi) Criminal Justice.

75. Excluding Revenue Officers who were *Ex-officio* Magistrates, the number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 74 (73).

76. The total number of offences reported during the year was 81,325 (55,706). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 1,19,470 during the year (excluding 319 persons for trial before the Sessions Courts) against 85,439 in the previous year. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 1,01,542 (70,283) were disposed of. The total number of persons convicted was 70,583 and the number acquitted or discharged was 27,221. The number of persons whose cases were left pending at the end of the year was 17,928.

77. The number of persons brought to trial for offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 82,749 (54,434). The cases against 75,491 persons were disposed of and 64,374 persons were convicted.

78. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 26,647 cases involving 29,967 persons during the year as against 21,947 cases involving 23,326 persons in the previous year. They disposed of 24,526 cases involving 26,869 persons. Bench Courts.

79. The District Magistrates disposed of 20 cases involving 32 persons. District Magistrates.

80. The average duration of cases in the Courts of Honorary Bench Magistrates, in the Courts of the District Magistrates and in the Sessions Courts was 30·65 (31·6), 39·87 (35·56) and 87·46 (87·79) respectively. In the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates, the average duration of trials was 48·96 (57·03).

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81. The appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 1,394 (800) regular appeals involving 1,906 (1,244) persons. Of these, 1,161 appeals involving 1,525 persons were disposed of, leaving 233 (132) appeals pending at the end of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts, out of 530 cases including 57 pending at the beginning of the year, 385 (233) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 145. In the Sessions Courts, there were for disposal 864 appeals including 75 pending from the previous year, 776 appeals were disposed of leaving 88 pending at the end of the year.

82. The total number of criminal appeals for disposal by the High Court was 61 (41). The number of appeals disposed of was 38. In 24 appeals, involving 59 persons, the convictions and sentences were confirmed, in 8 cases concerning 8 persons, the sentences were reduced or altered and on 6 appeals concerning 13 persons the sentences were reversed.

83. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 114·23 (107·7) days. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 39·79 (46·29) days and that of the appeals disposed of by the Magistrates was 51·94 (53·48) days.

Revision.

84. The number of revision cases pending at the beginning of the year before the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates was 21 and 46 respectively. The Sessions Judges disposed of 117 cases and the District Magistrates 156 cases.

85. The number of cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *suo motu* in revision was 20 involving 64 persons.

86. Under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 5 cases involving 5 persons were referred to the High Court during the year for confirmation of the sentences of death passed on the accused. In one case involving 1 person, the sentence of death was confirmed and in 6 cases involving six persons the convictions were confirmed and the sentence of death was altered to one of transportation for life.

87. The total number of all cases which came up before the High Court during the year was 852 (591) and the number disposed of was 719 (531).

Punishments.

88. Five persons were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges during the year. Thirteen persons were sentenced to transportation for life. Out of 5,173 persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment, 4,535 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under and the remaining 638 for longer periods.

89. The number of persons fined was 43,362 (34,050). The total amount of fines imposed and realised was Rs. 6,22,153 and Rs. 5,28,246 respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 2,356 (Rs. 1,126).

(vii) Civil Justice.

90. The number of Civil Courts in the State other than Village Courts was 44, the same as in the previous year.

91. The total number of both original and small cause suits instituted during the year was 25,352 (excluding refiled and remanded suits) against 19,351 in the previous year. The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts was 258 (207). In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, it was 747 (500), in the Munsiffs' Courts it was 15,881 against (11,940). On the Small Cause side, the number instituted in the District Court, Civil Station, Bangalore, was 411, (389). In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, it was 4,596 (3,413) and in the Munsiffs' Courts it was 3,459 (2,906).

Miscellaneous Cases.

92. The total number of miscellaneous cases filed was 6,475 (5,252) and the number disposed of was 6,212 (4,996). The number of cases left pending was 3,038 (2,775).

93. The number of regular appeals filed during the year was 2,753 (2,386) and the number disposed of was 1,833, (1,511). The number of cases transferred to other courts for disposal was 832 (742). The average duration of appeals disposed of was 254·91 days against 263·49 days during 1949-50. Of the 528 miscellaneous appeals, 350 were disposed of leaving 178 (136) pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 126·7.

High Court.

94. The number of first appeals filed during the year was 312 (186). Including 358 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 670 appeals. The number disposed of was 169 (141). The number of second

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appeals filed was 611 (528). The total number of second appeals for disposal was 1,584 (1,358), of which 509 (385) were disposed of. The number of Miscellaneous appeals for disposal was 169 of which 12 (66) were disposed of, leaving 48 pending at the end of the year.

95. There were 325 Civil Revision petitions pending at the beginning of the year. Five hundred and twenty-one Civil Revision Petitions were filed, 670 (428) were disposed of leaving 176 (325) pending at the end of the year.

Insolvency Proceedings.

96. The number of insolvency applications for disposal during the year was 184 (174). The number disposed of was 105 (104), leaving a pendency of 79 (70) at the end of the year. The amount realised was Rs. 10,222 (19,830), and the amount distributed to the creditors was Rs. 6,371 (Rs. 19,970).

Execution of Decrees.

97. The total number of execution applications filed was 26,842 (21,870). The total number disposed of was 26,181 (21,492), leaving a pendency of 10,906 (10,245) at the end of the year. The number of cases pending over a year was 541 (408). The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 26,25,984 (19,80,063).

Legal Practitioners.

98. The number of advocates enrolled during the year was 48 (27). At the end of the year, the number on the roll was 941, of whom 12 were from Madras Presidency and one from Bombay Presidency. The total number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 1,056 (1,008), including those who had yet to renew their certificates. The number of pleaders newly enrolled was 48 and 12 pleaders were enrolled as advocates.

Finance.

99. The total receipts and expenditure of the Courts for the year, including the High Court amounted to Rs. 18,24,239 (Rs. 14,47,125) and Rs. 16,56,295 (Rs. 11,88,111) respectively.

(viii) Prisons.

100. The Central Jail at Bangalore and the Jail at Mysore worked satisfactorily.

101. At the beginning of the year, there remained in jails 954 prisoners of all classes. Four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two prisoners were newly admitted, 4,811 were discharged from all classes and 935 remained at

the end of the year. Out of 2,700 convicts directly admitted into the jails, 2,603 men and 97 were women. Of these, 2,070 were Hindus, 447 Mohammedans, 69 Christians and 59 all other classes.

102. The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 45, between 16 and 40—2,464, between 40 and 60—162 and above 60 was 29 There were 753 literate convicts and the number of illiterate prisoners was 1,947.

103. There were seven District Lock-ups at Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, one special Lock-up at the Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Fields, and twenty-one Taluk Lock-ups.

104. Of the total number of convicts, 9 were Government or Municipal servants, 170 professional persons, 19 in personal service, 369 agriculturists, 66 engaged in commerce and trade, 45 employed in arts and crafts and 1,925 in other miscellaneous occupations. Occupation.

105. Out of 97 women convicts, 48 were married, 20 unmarried and 29 widows.

106. Excluding the outlay on repairs, the gross expenditure in the jails was Rs. 3,68,276. The average cost per head for the maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 328 against Rs. 372 in the previous year.

107. At the beginning of the year there remained in the Lock-ups 366 prisoners of all classes, 7,781 were newly admitted, 7,680 were discharged from all classes and 467 remained at the close of the year. Out of 3,285 convicts admitted, 3,079 were men and 206 women, Of these, 2,176 were Hindus, 498 were Mohammedans, 179 were Christians and 432 were Buddhists and other classes.

108. One hundred and twenty-six were under 15 years of age, 2,305 between 16 and 40,711 between 40 and 60 and 143 above 60.

109. The gross expenditure in the lock-ups was Rs. 1,43,312.

110. The two schools, Kannada and Urdu continued to work in the Central Jail, Bangalore. The religious ministers of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instruction to the prisoners. A Library containing books on religion and moral subjects was maintained in both the Jails for the use of the prisoners.

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111. Several recommendations made by the Prisons Reforms Committee were sanctioned and some were under consideration. The benefit of release of prisoners on parole for 10 days in a year has fulfilled the objects with which the system was introduced. The services of the Nursing Orderlies from among the Prison staff in the Central Jail, Bangalore, was working satisfactorily.

(ix) Registration of Assurances.

Registration Offices.

112. The total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the State continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz*., 87, of which 66 were special and 21 *ex-officio*.

Registration.

113. The total number of documents registered during the year was 2,47,040 (1,46,192). The aggregate value of the documents registered in all the districts amounted to Rs. 16,58,34,196 (Rs. 9,57,43,449). The number of registered documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempted from payment of registration fees, was 8,748 (4,337) and the amount of fees, which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents, was Rs. 53,604 (Rs. 28, 431). The mutation fee collected during the year was Rs. 2,80,084 (Rs. 1,39,988).

Finance.

114. The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 5,48,934 (Rs. 5,45 010) and Rs. 3,80,607 (Rs. 3,78,138) respectively. The income and expenditure of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office was Rs.6,603 (Rs. 3,706), and Rs. 3,152 (Rs. 2,469) respectively.

Changes in Acts and Rules.

115. Thirteen Asli villages belonging to Madras Presidency were transferred to Mysore State.

116. The levy of stamp duty and registration fees in respect of bonds for all advances to Government servants was ordered.

117. The concession granted regarding the continuance of the reduced rate of Records of Rights fee of Rs. 1-8-0 from 1st April 1950 was withdrawn.

118. The Income-tax Department was exempted from the payment of copying and search fees.

119. The Government of Mysore and Tata Family were exempted from payments of stamp duty and registration

charges under Section 4 (*b*) of the Stamp Act and Section 90 (*d*) of the Registration Act respectively in respect of an agreement regarding the management of and jurisdiction over the lands attached to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since the Government is a party to the agreement.

120. The table of registration fees was revised from 1st April 1951.

Municipal Administration.

Town and Minor Municipalities.

121. There were fifty-four Town and fifty-one Minor Municipalities in the State. The Srinivasapur Minor Municipality was converted into a Town Municipality.

122. Many Town and Minor Municipalities were reconstituted during the year on the expiry of the term of previous reconstitution.

123. The total number of members of the several Municipalities in all the districts at the end of the year was 1,862. Of these, 1,324 were elected, 315 nominated and 223 official members.

124. The income and expenditure of the several Municipal Councils in all the Districts of the State amounted to Rs. 93,67,360 and Rs. 69,23,618 respectively. Out of a total demand of Rs. 47,10,911 including arrears under assessed taxes in all the Districts, a sum of Rs. 35,31,297 was collected excluding the remission amounting to Rs. 9,338 and leaving a sum of Rs. 11,70,276 to be collected.

125. The Bill relating to the working of the Town and Minor Municipalities in the State was under examination during the year under review.

126. A sum of Rs. Five lakhs each was provided in the State Budget under Town Improvement and Water Supply Grants and amounts were sanctioned for the improvement of sanitation, drainage, water supply, etc., of Municipal Councils, deserving of such assistance.

127. The first stage of Water Supply Scheme to Hassan Town was sanctioned at a cost of Rupees Four lakhs, half of the cost of the scheme being sanctioned as grant.

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128. A scheme of Water Supply was also sanctioned to Tarikere at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,54,000, a grant of Rs. 1,27,000 was sanctioned for the purpose to be paid during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

129. A comprehensive Water Supply Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,44,600 was sanctioned to the Malur Town, half the cost being met by Government.

Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

130. During the year, the Corporation of the City of Bangalore held 16 ordinary meetings, 18 adjourned meetings, 4 urgent meetings and 3 special meetings.

131. The opening balance at the credit of the Corporation at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,12,436. The total receipts under all heads amounted to Rs. 77,26,516 making a total of Rs. 83,38,952. A sum of Rs. 74,86,166 was spent during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 8,52,786 at the end of the year.

132. The Bangalore City Municipal Council raised a Debenture loan of Rs. 20 lakhs in the year 1936, repayable in twenty years for executing underground drainage and other urgent works. A sum of Rs. 80,000 being the amount to be invested during the year towards repayment of the above loan and a sum of Rs. 20,774 realised as interest on the previous years' investments were added to the sinking fund during the year. The total value of investment at the end of the year aggregated to Rs. 13,28,430.

133. The following important works were taken up during the year:—

1. The construction of an ornamental compound wall round Silver Jubilee Park in the V Division along the Silver Jubilee Park Road was completed.

2. The construction of a first floor over Sri Krishnarajendra Market and a Vegetable Market at Visveswarapuram was in progress. A mutton market was constructed at the Seshadripuram adjoining the vegetable market.

3. The construction of a restaurant with shops near the bus stand on Central Street was started and was in progress at the end of the year.

4. Ten "D" type quarters and ten tenemental quarters in Kumara Park Extension were purchased from

the City Improvement Trust Board. The houses were let out to the Corporation employees and to private persons.

5. The work of widening Mahatma Gandhi Road from St. Mark's Road to Brigade Road was almost completed.

134. There were seven Corporation Schools,—three High Schools and four Higher Elementary Schools,—to which was added another High School for Girls. The Deaf and Dumb School at Chamarajpet continued to serve defective children. In the Higher Elementary Schools, vocational training was imparted.

135. *Dharmaprakasha* Sri N. Dasappa Maternity Home was opened during the year by His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore. Milk Distribution Scheme under U.N.C.E.F. was started from November 1950. Special attention was paid to tree planting.

(x) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

136. The Trust-Board consisting of eleven members including the Chairman Sri C. N. Narasinga Rao, continued to work during the year. Fourteen meetings were held, of which two were special and the rest ordinary. Seven hundred and seventy-three subjects were dealt with.

137. The schemes taken up by the Trust Board during the previous years such as formation of residential extensions, the Industrial Suburb (Rajaji Nagar), construction of Refugee and Labour Quarters, formation of roads, clearance of slums, etc., were continued with expedition during the year in order to achieve the objects with which they were taken up.

138. The work of forming the layout of the north zone of the Industrial Suburb providing 144 factory sites for the location of industries of various types was almost completed. So far 30 factory sites have been allotted and three Factories have already come up in the area.

139. The work for the formation of the layout for housing industrial workers in the Industrial Suburb area at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,27,592 was continued. The Housing Colony which provides for 3,387 building sites of various dimensions with 376 shop sites will meet the requirements of labour employed in the area, as also of poor and middle class people.

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140. Schemes for the formation of an Industrial area on either side of the Mysore Road for providing Link Roads for connecting the Industrial Suburb with City Area, for a layout for the location of Timber yards and Bamboo Bazaar and for the formation of Industrial Suburb in South Zone and a Housing area opposite the Government Electric Factory, for the benefit of the employees of the Government Electric Factory, Remco and other industries were under consideration during the year.

141. The work of forming residential extensions was pushed through expeditiously.

142. The outlay during the year in the Jayanagar Extension was Rs. 15,52,054 and the outlay upto the end of the year was Rs. 33,42,621. In addition to about 1,200 sites already allotted in the extension during the previous year, 200 sites were allotted during the year.

143. The scheme pertaining to the formation of the Kumara Park West Extension covers an area of 45 acres. The work in the area was almost completed. During the year, 48 cottage sites of varying dimensions, 13 bungalow sites and six shop sites were sold.

144. The work in respect of the scheme for the formation of the layout behind Sri Ramakrishna Mutt could not be taken up on account of the difficulties experienced to provide sites elsewhere to the hut dwellers in the area.

145. The formation of a layout at Sunkenahalli which was meant to afford housing facilities to menials in particular and to persons of small income groups in general, was completed. Action was taken to allot sites by drawing lots among the applicants. 24 sites were allotted to menials during the year on lease basis of Rs. 1-8-0 per month.

146. The Vyalikaval Extension provides for 800 sites of various dimensions, according to the rivised plan and the original estimate for Rs. 7,77,740 was modified to Rs. 9,20,770 on account of the deviations effected during the execution of the scheme. More than 400 sites were formed and applications were called for for their disposal by drawing lots.

147. In the Wilson Garden Extension, 15 sites were allotted in addition to the 100 sites already given previously.

148. The work in the Jayamahal Extension which was estimated to cost Rs. 8,76,000 was in progress. This layout

provides for 80 bungalow sites of 80' x 120.' The outlay upto the end of the year was Rs. 5,22,171-13-9.

149. All the 'D' type and tenemental quarters constructed in the Kumara Park West Extension were disposed of.

150. A scheme for the housing of Refugees in the Jayanagar Extension on the 200 sites reserved for them was under active consideration. Arrangements were made for the construction of 50 houses as per plan approved by the Government of India. The Labour Housing Scheme provides for 656 Labour quarters, of which the construction of 248 houses was taken up. The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,27,437.

151. The Drainage Section attached to the Trust Board has executed underground drainage work involving an outlay of Rs. 7,46,120 during the year. The total expenditure on the "Comprehensive Drainage Scheme (sanctioned in 1941)" upto the end of 1950-51 was Rs.29,60,648. The works pertaining to the scheme sanctioned in 1941 were nearing completion except the treatment and disposal works. In order to review the work already done and to examine the question of providing underground drainage in the unsewered portions of Bangalore, including Civil Area, a Committee was constituted by the Government.

152. The total receipts during the year including the previous balance of Rs. 5,71,629 amounted to Rs. 52,00,083. An expenditure of Rs. 41,97,086 was incurred during the year.

Mysore City Municipal Council.

153. The area of the Mysore City Municipality is 14·4 square miles. The population according to the 1951 Census is 2,44,334.

154. The Council held 12 ordinary meetings, 14 special meetings and 5 adjourned meetings.

155. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 48,903 (Rs. 1,73,457). Receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,07,283 (Rs. 13,84,630) and Rs. 18,79,209 (Rs. 15,09,184) respectively. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 4,50,921 (Rs. 3,48,361).

156. The public health in the City during the year was generally good except for sporadic cases of plague, small-pox and cholera.

157. The Sacred Hearts' Dispensary in Mysore South and the Holdsworth Memorial Hospital in Ediga which are in receipt of aid from the Municipality worked satisfactorily.

158. The following bye-laws were framed by the Council during the year :—

1. Bye-laws relating to levy of shop tax.
2. Bye-laws relating to tax on advertisement;
3. Bye-laws regulating the manufacture of vegetable oil; and.
4. Bye-laws for the registration of hawkers.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

159. The Trust Board consisting of nine members including the Chairman Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, continued to work during the year.

160. Twelve ordinary, four special and three adjourned meetings of the Board were held.

161. The total income of the Board during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 19,83,169 (Rs. 17,43,382). The expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 9,40,550. The total number of underground free sewer connections given during the year was 257 (161) and the total number of extra house connections given was 117.

162. The realisations from the sale of sites amounted to Rs. 1,60,244. The demand for sites for the construction of houses by the poor and middle class people was very great. To meet the demand, new extensions were formed in the City.

163. The formation of new Industrial Suburbs near Mysore South Railway Station was sanctioned. A scheme for the formation of 123 sites at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000 in front of New Santhepet Buildings, Mysore, was under consideration.

164. A comprehensive scheme amounting to Rs. 25,04,617 was prepared for laying underground sewers for the unsewered areas of the old City and in the new extensions of which, a part of the scheme costing

Rs. 8,81,600 for under-ground drainage work in the old city only was sanctioned.

165. The construction of 192 model houses for the Adikarnatakas in different parts of Mysore City at a cost of Rs. 3,05,000 has been taken up. Thirty-six model houses were constructed by the Trust Board in Ittigegud, Nazarbad Mohalla, at a cost of Rs. 1,26,000.

166. Most of the sites formed are cottage sites which are within the purchasing power of the poor and middle class people. Free grants of sites were also made to public institutions.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

Constitution.

167. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board was reconstituted for a further period of one year from 1st December 1950. There were twenty-two members on the Board. Seven ordinary meetings and four special meetings were held and the average attendance was 14.

Finance.

168. The total receipts inclusive of the opening balance and the total expenditure of the Board were Rs. 6,41,447 and Rs. 5,37,799, respectively. The receipts under the house and shop taxes were Rs. 31,961, the total realisations under octroi duty were Rs. 1,39,336 and income under "Markets" Rs. 69,104.

Sanitary Board High School.

169. Out of a total demand of Rs. 6,54,859 under cesses and taxes, a sum of Rs. 5,38,007 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,16,852 under the heads Mohatarfa, Vehicle tax, Ground rent on Cooly Colony, etc.

170. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board High School continued to be under the management of the Sanitary Board. With a view to meet the needs of the Boys' High School, two additional sections were opened, one for the I year class and another for the III year class, with two additional teachers. A Hindi Pandit was also appointed for the High School.

171. The improvement works sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 4,83,334 were under various stages of progress during the year.

Davangere City Municipality.

172. The area of the Davangere City Municipality is 7·5 square miles.

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173. During the year, 25 ordinary, 41 special and 1 adjourned meeting were held.

174. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 17,18,153 (Rs. 4,81,806), and the expenditure was Rs. 16,81,640 (Rs. 5,18,395), leaving a sum of Rs. 59,023 at the end of the year.

175. A sum of Rs. 4,57,694 was spent on public works during the year as against Rs. 1,80,658 in the previous year. The construction of an additional R.C.C. tank at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,20,000 was sanctioned. The underground drainage scheme for the City at a cost of Rs. 9,72,000 was under the consideration of Government.

176. With the object of relieving housing congestions, lands were acquired and sites formed in Azadnagar Colony, Kasturba Extension, Vinobhanagar Colony and the Middle class Colony and disposed of, to the houseless poor and middle class people at a reasonable upset price.

Administration of District Boards.

177. *Constitution.*—The District Boards were reconstituted for a period of three years from 1st June 1947. Pending decision on the report of the Committee appointed to suggest measures for the integration and co-ordination of the Rural Development work, the term of the office of the members of the District Boards was extended by one year from 1st June 1950 by amending the District Board Act 1926 suitably. The total number of the members of the District Boards was 262, of which 177 were elected, 52 nominated and 33 *ex-officio*. Consequent upon the abolition of the posts of the District Development Officers, who were *ex-officio* members of the District Boards, the vacancies so caused remained unfilled in some of the Districts.

178. *Meetings.*—The total number of meetings held by the District Boards (except Mandya) was 37, of which 7 were special.

179. *Income and Expenditure.*—The total income and expenditure of the District Boards (except Mandya) were Rs. 41,55,767 (Rs. 27,08,058) and Rs. 42,74,568 (Rs. 29,46,147), respectively. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 31,37,569 (Rs. 18,25,689). The expenditure under these heads was Rs. 36,11,366 (Rs. 18,87,465).

180. The details of revenue and expenditure were as under:—

I. *Revenue.*

		Rs.	Rs.
1	Cesses ...	13,60,912	(10,10,662)
2	Tolls and Ferries ...	1,06,451	(1,18,179)
3	Miscellaneous ...	5,66,363	(3,50,337)
4	Contributions and Grants.	11,03,783	(3,46,511)
	Total ...	31,37,509	(18,25,689)

II. *Expenditure.*

1	Works executed through Public Works agency.	2,95,166	(5,93,021)
2	Works executed through Civil agency.	15,28,673	(6,00,692)
3	Administration and Collection.	2,65,655	(75,592)
4	Public Health and Conveyance.	10,57,155	(5,60,856)
5	Accommodation to travellers and miscellaneous.	4,64,717	(57,304)
	Total ...	36,11,366	(18,87,465)

181. The figures under income show a large increase. The reasons appear to be due to the fact that adjustment of the local cess of previous years seems to have been effected during the current year and also due to the fact that some of the District Boards have sold the investments (Bonds) to meet their expenditure and to balance their budget. There is a little increase in the realisations of fees, fines, etc., as the rate of levy of the same was permitted to be doubled. Almost all District Boards have incurred heavy expenditure in respect of works executed by their own agency. The District Boards of Tumkur and Mysore had their own Engineering establishments.

182. New Ayurvedic dispensaries were started in Tyajavalli and Nalkudre in Shimoga District, Kittur, Hosur, Hundipura and Chapparadahally in Mysore District. Veterinary Dispensaries were opened in Hitla in Shimoga District, Terakanambi and Chamundipuram in Mysore District, and at Gudemaranahally, Kuduru and Kaggalipura in Bangalore District. District Board High Schools were

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started in Talakad, Kuderu, Devanoor and Ravandoor in Mysore District, at Megaravally in Shimoga District, and at Nagavally, Kadaba, Midigesi and Huliyar in Tumkur District. Shandies were established afresh in Tubagere and Gudemaranahally in Bangalore District.

183. The question of making effective arrangement for the maintenance of roads by Government and the District Boards, classifying them into four classes was considered by the Road Classification Committee.

184. During the year a Malnad Conference was organised at Shimoga under the joint auspices of the Shimoga District Development Committee and Shimoga District Board. The representatives of several District Boards attended the All-India L.S.G. Conference held at Delhi.

(xi) Beggar Relief Scheme.

185. One thousand three hundred and sixteen beggars were arrested by the special staff of the Colony. Of these, 614 beggars were released by the Receiving Officer after holding detailed enquiry and after obtaining self-bond or surety bond as was the case on their promise not to beg again, as against 732 in the previous year. The remaining beggars were produced before the Magistrate who after enquiry released 546 beggars. Six beggars who were found to be incorrigible were sentenced by the Court to undergo simple imprisonment ranging from two weeks to twelve weeks in the Central Jail. One hundred and eighteen beggars were ordered to be detained and transferred to the Relief Centre for being maintained in the Colony. The number of persons so transferred to the Relief Centre during the previous year was 195. Thirty-nine beggars being second offenders non-Mysoreans were repatriated up to the State border by placing them in charge of the Railway Guard as against 135 persons during the previous year.

186. *Relief Centre.*—The total number of beggars who were permanently detained and given food and clothing was 269 (304). Of these, 36 beggars were discharged, 53 beggars who gave assurances that they will not beg and would try to live as good citizens were released by the officer-in-charge on parole and most of them are not to be found in the city. Twenty (79) beggars were admitted

to several hospitals. The total number of beggars at the close of the year was 129 on the roll.

Cottage Industries.

187. The Industries Department opened a mat-weaving centre at the colony and one Mat-weaving Instructor was deputed to give practical demonstration in the weaving mats and to train the able bodied beggars in the technique of mat-weaving. Twenty-five beggars learnt the art quite well as against 20 in the previous year. Sanction was accorded for the introduction of tailoring and crockery in the colony.

188. Some more cattage industries were proposed to be introduced with a view to provide training to allt he deserving beggars.

189. About 15 acres of land were cultivated by utilising the labour available in the colony. A small vegetable garden was formed by making use of the sewage water. A sum of Rs. 212 was realised by the sale of vegetables and a sum of Rs. 755 from the sale of horse-gram harvested in the colony lands.

Education.

190. At the primary school in the colony, the first three classes in Kannada were running. There were 40 boys attending the school. There were 45 adult beggars (males and females) attending the Adult Literacy classes opened for the benefit of the adult inmates of the colony.

Recreation.

191. The colony was provided with a Radio and loud speaker set which were operated both in the afternoons and evenings when the inmates were given leisure. Bhajana sets were also provided for the benefit of the beggars. Boys were allowed to play foot-ball.

192. The colony has reformed 53 beggars as good citizens.

(xii) Village Panchayets and Rural Drive.

193. The number of village panchayets in the State was 12,498 (12,571) including the panchayets constituted for the villages transferred to Mysore State.

194. Eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-two panchayets elected their own chairmen. The number of meetings held by the village panchayets was 34,165 (31,194). Since the new Village Panchayets and District Boards Bill was under consideration, the term of office of

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the members of the village panchayets in some districts was extended for one year.

195. Including arrears, the total demand of the panchayet taxes amounted to Rs. 38,67,186 (Rs. 34,83,010), of which Rs. 15,60,994 (13,10,807) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,06,192 (Rs. 21,72,203) at the end of the year.

196. The cash balance at the credit of the panchayets was Rs. 53,32,413, the income of the village panchayets from various sources amounted to Rs. 15,35,652 (Rs. 13,74,993), making a total of Rs. 68,68,065 (Rs. 69 63,437), of which a sum of Rs. 10,04,862 (Rs. 15,49,883) was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 54,63,203 (Rs. 54, 13,552) at the credit of the village panchayets at the end of the year.

197. Out of a sum of Rs. 23 (Rs. 23) lakhs sanctioned for Rural Development Works, a sum of Rs. 20,14,295 (Rs. 17,07,239) was spent on rural improvements, rural water supply and rural communications.

198. A length of 95 miles, 7 furlongs (288 miles and 5 furlongs) of inter-village communication roads was formed during the year. A decision was taken by the Road Classification Committee to treat the inter-village roads as Class IV roads with a mileage grant of Rs. 100 to be shared equally by the District Boards and the Government. A Sub-Committee was formed to select roads for reconditioning.

199. The number of wells completed and pending at the end of the year was 221 (588) and 2,562 (3,256), respectivey. The number of villages that was in need of single well or more was 3,844 (4,065).

200. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 2,058 (3,389) villages. The value of work done amounted to Rs. 2,39,874 (Rs. 2,30,313), of which a sum of Rs. 76,439 (Rs. 49,888) was adjusted towards the village panchayet taxes.

201. Two hundred and one (352) drainage works were completed, 333 (306) village extensions were formed, and 11,066 (2,268) separate plots were allotted for dumping manure. Unsightly pits were removed to distant places in 1,201 (1,674) villages. Topes were formed in 2,226 (1,951) villages. The tree planting drive was continued during the year. Thirty-seven lakhs sixty-four thousand

seven hundred and seventy-six (15,73,336) seedlings were planted and a sum of Rs. 12,000 (10,000) was spent for the purpose. The survivals of the trees planted are reported to be about 18,30,000. Nine hundred and twenty-one adult literacy classes were opened.

202. The rural welfare centres covered an area of 490 square miles. The amount spent on public works in these centres was Rs. 1,02,824 (1,61,354) and a sum of Rs. 11,294 (36,989) was spent for providing amenities to the members of the Depressed Classes in the rural welfare centres.

203. The number of taluk development committee meetings held was 849 (647). The accounts of 1,521 (1,266) village panchayets were audited.

204. Propaganda was continued to be carried on through these vans in matters of Rural Development by means of lectures and exhibition of education films. Intensive work in headquarter villages of Revenue Circles and in the villages selected for agricultural labour enquiry was continued. Sanction was accorded for the investment of the surplus funds at the credit of the village panchayets with the Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.

205. As a measure of assisting Grow More Food Scheme, sanction was accorded for the payment of a sub-vention of Rs. 2 per pit to the village panchayets and also a grant of Rs. 400 to the village which undertook to build latrines with a view to releasing night soil for manurial purposes. Forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifteen (7,148) pits were dug and the amount spent for digging pits was Rs. 33,015 (Rs. 14,418).

(xii) Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes.

206. Out of a sum of Rs. 19 lakhs sanctioned for the scheme of amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes, a sum of Rs. 18,64,992 was spent for the purpose. During the year, 247 cases of acquisitions were sanctioned and 6,698 houses were constructed in several parts of the State with the help of Government sub-ventions.

207. Encouragement was accorded to the Kannada weekly journal "Panchajanya" which is dedicated to the social and educational advancement of the Harijans by purchasing 2,000 copies for being distributed among the village panchayets, etc.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

Statements showing (i) the Receipts and Expenditure of the State, and (ii) the Demand, Collection and Balance under the principal heads of Revenue for the year 1950-51 are given in Appendix I.

General Summary.

208. The total Revenue realised during the year 1950-51 was Rs. 1,337·90 lakhs and the net expenditure met out of Revenue was Rs. 1,268·57 lakhs, resulting in a net surplus of Rs. 69·33 lakhs.

209. The total Receipts and Disbursements for the year including Service and Debt heads were Rs. 2,216·97 lakhs and Rs. 1,830·27 lakhs, respectively, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 427·92 lakhs.

210. In comparing the Revenue Receipts and Service Expenditure during the year (1950-51) with those of the previous year (1949-50), it has to be borne in mind that the year 1949-50 included only 9 months, *i.e.*, July 1949 to March 1950. Consequently, increases appear under almost all the heads and only large variations are therefore explained.

Revenue Receipts.

211. As compared with the previous year, considerable increases appear under "A1" "Mining Royalty and Leases" (22·08 lakhs), due to better realisations under 1. Royalty on Gold and 2. Contribution to Government from the net Surplus of Mining Companies under the new Agreement and under 'B' Forest Revenue (54·02 lakhs) "Sandal Oil" and "Timber." Income-tax, Special Excise Duties and Railways have become Central Subjects with effect from April 1950 and there are, therefore, no receipts under these heads during the year 1950-51. The amount (18·56) shown against F. 1. Mis. Taxes relates entirely to Betting Tax.

212. The large increase of 73·80 lakhs under F. 7. Miscellaneous is due to certain special receipts as noted below :—

(i) 15·86 lakhs on account of Excise Duty on Cigarettes realised in the Civil and Military Station during 1947-48 and passed on to the State by the Accountant-General, Madras, in his accounts for June 1950, (ii) 5·46 lakhs being the amount payable to the Mysore Government from

the proceeds of the Match Excise Duty pool for the period 15th August 1947 to 31st March 1948 passed on by the Accountant-General, Madras, in the accounts for July 1950, (iii) 6·57 lakhs being Excise Duty on Mysore Tobacco for the year 1949-50 passed on by the Accountant-General, Madras in his accounts for August 1950, and (iv) 45·21 lakhs being the accumulated balance of the Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract till the period ending 25th July 1947 included in the accounts of the Accountant-General, Madras for March 1951. The increase of 38·78 lakhs under 'G' Mis. 5. Agriculture, etc., is mainly due to the adjustment of the Central Government Grants and bonus against the expenditure incurred by the Food Production Department on Grow More Food Schemes as 'receipts' instead of as "reduction of expenditure." This is to some extent set off by a decrease of 9·25 lakhs under 2 (iii) "Interest on Investments" on account of the sale of Securities during the year.

Expenditure.

213. The large increase under 'A' Revenue Collection charges (36·11 lakhs) is due to the fact that the accounts for 1949-50 do not include charges on account of remuneration to shanbhogs and patels payable in the month of June, as the year closed on 31st March 1950. Civil List and Army became Central subjects with effect from April 1950 and no expenditure was incurred by the State under these heads. The small expenditure booked during the year under Army relates purely to Non I.S.F. Units retained by the State. Under 'H' Miscellaneous large increases appear due to increased expenditure under Agriculture (87·22 lakhs) and Rural Development (30·92 lakhs) and reduction in the amount of expenditure met from Funds (142·88 lakhs). No contributions to Funds were made during the year.

Capital.

214. The capital outlay during the year was less than that of the previous year, under all the Major Heads, except "Irrigation works not met from Revenue."

Debt and Remittances.

215. The net incoming (174·98 lakhs) under Investment Account was due to the sale of Securities. Under 'Unfunded Debt', there was a net incoming of 45·53 lakhs under Insurance and Provident Funds, ·57 lakh under Savings Bank Deposits and 272·34 lakhs under Endowment and other accounts. The last item includes Loans from the Central Government for Capital works (200·00 lakhs) and for Grow More Food Schemes (69·50 lakhs).

REVENUE AND FINANCE

216. There was a net incoming of Rs. 38·10 lakhs under Reserve and Depreciation Funds and of 42·75 lakhs under "Local and Other Funds." The net incoming of Rs. 131·78 lakhs under Advances was mainly the net result of the transactions under the three principal adjusting accounts, *viz.*, (1) Adjusting account with Railways (33·49 lakhs), (2) Adjusting account between Central and State Governments (109·77 lakhs), and (3) Inter-State Suspense (3·63 lakhs). The heavy net out-going of Rs. 194·30 lakhs under "Suspense" comprises a net out-going of (1) 59·43 lakhs under "Account of State transactions outside the State" and (2) 151·88 lakhs under Account Current with the Accountant-General, Madras (Suspense Account with the Accountant-General, Madras, 59·85 lakhs, Civil Station Treasury—27·82 lakhs and Jamakarch Account 64·21 lakhs) with a net incoming of Rs. 17·01 lakhs under Suspense proper. The net out-going of Rs. 6·40 lakhs under Loans was mainly due to the Grant of Loans to the Mysore Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company, Ltd., to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs.

(ii) Excise.

Distillery.

217. The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Mandya, continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors to the State. Their contract for the supply of liquors was extended for a period of two years from 1st July 1950.

A. Molasses Arrack ... 10 As. per gallon.

B. Special Liquors.—

1. Rs. 3–8–0 per gallon (naked) manufactured from jaggery spirits.
2. Rs. 3–7–0 per gallon (naked) manufactured from Molasses arrack.
3. Rs. 5-0-0 bottling charges per gallon in quart bottles.
4. Rs. 10-0-0 bottling charges per gallon in pint bottles.
5. Rs. 4-0-0 packing charges per case containing not less than six gallons in pints or eight gallons in quarts.

218. The rate of ten annas per gallon of molasses arrack of 35° U.P. payable to the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., was continued for a further period from 1st April 1950 to 30th June 1951.

219. There were 20 arrack bonded depots at the close of the year. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of molasses arrack was 121 (121), while that for the sale of bottled liquors was 11 (11). The consumption of arrack of 35°U. P. was 3,27,662 (2,50, 232), gallons while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 18,632 (14,380) gallons. The supply of country spirits to shops was not controlled by quotas. Arrack.

220. Forty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-two gallons of rectified spirits, including absolute alcohol, were issued from the Mandya Distillery.

221. A total quantity of 58,820·5 gallons of denatured spirits was issued from the distillery. One hundred and eleven licenses were issued for the possession, use and sale of denatured spirits. Denatured spirits.

222. Quantities of 3,36,080·7 gallons of molasses arrack of 35°U. P. and 17,971 gallons of 20°U. P. and 2,345 gallons of 25° U. P. special liquors were manufactured in the distillery during the year. Of these, 3,25,206·43 gallons of molasses arrack and 17,497 gallons of special liquors were issued for consumption in the State. Molasses arrack and special liquors.

223. The number of shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy was 588, while that for the sale of Bagani toddy was 76. No trees were permitted to be tapped, free of tree tax, for domestic consumption. Toddy.

224. Consequent on the extension of total prohibition throughout the Madras State, no trees were licensed in Mysore for Madras shops, or in Madras for Mysore shops.

225. The work of conservation and improvement of date groves in Tumkur and Kolar Districts was given up due to the introduction of prohibition in those districts.

226. The consumption of beer amounted to 80,568 gallons during the year. The revenue realised from malt liquors amounted to Rs. 6,01,265 (Rs. 3,83,930). Malt and Foreign liquors.

227. The revenue realised under license and gallonage fees on foreign liquors was Rs. 3,86,196 (Rs. 2,22,177). Foreign liquors.

228. The consumption of ganja and opium during the year was 5,203 seers and 703 seers 24 tolas respectively. The revenue derived from ganja and opium was Rs. 10,51,854 (Rs. 7,52,074) and Rs. 3,85,928 (Rs. 1,97,943) respectively. Ganja and opium.

229. The total number of offences reported during the year under the Excise and Opium Acts was 1,276(2,459). Offences.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Of these, 250 cases related to heinous offences, 40 to the cutting and removal of date leaves and trees and the remaining 986 to breaches of license conditions. The total number of offences relating to illicit distillation and kindred offences decreased from 699 to 36.

Finance

230. Including the arrears of Rs. 5,28,613 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand of Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,21,38,468. Of this, a sum of Rs. 2,13,08,935 towards the current demand and Rs. 3,11,855 towards old arrears were collected and no remissions were sanctioned, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,17,678 at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to the total demand was 7·97.

General

231. The distinction between High-duty and Low-duty areas was abolished and a uniform duty at Rs. 7-8-0 per gallon of arrack was levied and collected in all places. The foreign liquor licensees were permitted to import Indian made foreign liquors from 1st July 1950 subject to the payment of duty at Rs. 35 per proof gallon and cesses. Prohibition was not extended to the remaining four districts of Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore and Hassan.

232. The periodical publication of the Excise Supplement to the Mysore Police Gazette was continued.

233. Opium smoking has been forbidden throughout the State except by licensed persons who are certified to be confirmed addicts by an officer not lower in rank than that of a District Medical Officer. Besides, in the prohibition districts, the issue of Excise (Raw) opium for oral consumption is limited to persons similarly certified. The progressive reduction in the consumption of Excise opium in the State during the next nine years at the instance of the Central Government so that there will be no sale of Excise opium from 1st July 1959 was agreed to.

234. The Government of India ordered the constitution of an Expert Committee as a result of the recommendation of the All India Excise Conference, 1949, for regulating the inter-Provincial barriers in the movement of spirituous medicinal and toilet preparations, etc., and the reintroduction of uniformity in the levy of duty on those preparations.

(iii) Sales-tax

235. Consequent upon the bifurcation of the combined Income-tax and Sales-tax Departments and the transfer of the Income-tax Department to the Central Government with effect from 1st April 1950 and the abolition of the post of the Commissioner of Income-tax *cum* Sales-tax from the said date, the Commissioner of Excise was appointed *Ex-officio* Commissioner of Sales-tax. The Deputy Commissioners' Divisions were reduced to two and that of the Sales-tax Officers to ten.

236. Orders were issued in November 1950 regarding the reorganisation of the Sales-tax Department increasing the number of Sales-tax Officers' Circles to 11 and that of the Assistant Sales-tax Officers' Circles to 30.

237. Rules 3, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 16, and 17 were amended owing to the change in the financial year, from July to June to that of April to March.

238. This is the third year of the introduction of sales-tax.

239. Some of the important changes made during the year were:—

Addition of clause (iv) was made to Rule 9 following the Mysore Sales-tax Amendment Act, 1950 (Act No. IV of 1950).

Exemption from Sales-tax was granted to druggets made of hand-spun yarn and woven on handlooms, subject to license and license fees, electric energy and newspapers.

240. Under Section 8, rebate of one-half of the tax in the case of the following types of articles of industrial manufacture was given :—

(i) Spare parts and other similar articles of Aircraft sold by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore.

(ii) Radio receivers and extruded plastic materials manufactured by Remco Ltd.. Bangalore.

241. Out of 21,924 registered dealers, 12,221 were assessed to tax and 5,587 treated as below taxable turnover. The amount of registration fee collected was Rs. 1,09,375. Dealers.

242. The number of licenses issued or renewed during the year was 1,047 and the amount of license fees collected was Rs. 2,42,763. Licenses.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Finance.

243. The total net demand, collection and balance were Rs. 1,67,88,320, Rs. 1,26,28,771 and Rs. 41,59,549, respectively. A sum of Rs. 18,490 (Rs. 18,470) was collected in the shape of fines and penalties.

Appeal petitions.

244. There were 2,075 (1,676) appeals and 233 (79) revision petitions to be dealt with ; Of these, 1,997 (1,042) appeals and 151 (65) revision petitions were disposed of, leaving a balance of 78 (634) appeals and 82 (14) revision petitions at the close of the year.

Prosecutions.

245. Out of 652 prosecutions, 208 (35) were withdrawn, 28 (4) acquitted, and 196 were convicted, leaving a balance of 220 at the end of the year.

Offences.

246. The total number of offences of all categories under section 20 was 1,253 (1,116). In 368 (861) cases, the parties were let off with a warning. Eight hundred and seventy-seven (136) cases were compounded and 8 (169) cases were pending at the end of the year.

247. A sum of Rs. 13,88,379 (Rs. 16,92,611) was allowed as rebate and the claims pending in 173 (161) cases amounted to Rs. 4,52,585 (Rs. 1,09,687).

(iv) Stamps.

248. Out of the total stock of 3,82,31,985 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,30,60,807, 2,72,66,729 stamps of the value of Rs. 57,28,037 were issued to the several District Treasuries, leaving a closing balance of 1,09,65,256 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 73,32,771 at the end of the year.

249. The total revenue realised from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 54,65,625 (Rs. 37,12,756). The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 11,42,225 (Rs. 7,25,857), the net revenue during the year being Rs. 43,23,400 (Rs. 29,86,899).

250. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,73,081 (Rs. 2,08,512) due to Government under institution fees awarded in pauper suits, a sum of Rs. 38,425 (Rs. 21,037) was recovered and a sum of Rs. 10,415 (Rs. 21,167) was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,24,242 (Rs. 2,00,968) to be recovered at the end of the year.

251. The levy of the stamp sur-charge fee at one per cent on transfer of immoveable property within the limits of Bhadravati, Doddaballapur, Chamarajanagar and Gubbi Municipalities was sanctioned.

6143

Sl. No. 26]

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Requisition for papers.

Section

A

B

Filed

Deposit No.

File No.

Serial No.

A Copy of the State Administration Report for the year 1950 51

To be put up with Diary No. 4916/M of 1952.

Signature K.H.Lesha

Branch } Memorial
Section }

Date 5/11/52

WD 015471—GPB-2,000 pads of 100 shts. each-18-1-52

252. The grant of refund of non-judicial stamps purchased by non-muslims in West Pakistan but not utilised by them on account of their sudden emigration to the Indian Union was also ordered.

(v) Mysore Government Insurance Department.

Official Branch.

253. Out of 9,646 (8,429) proposals dealt with in the Official Branch, 6,473 were accepted, 4,913 being cases of first insurance and 1,560 being cases of further insurance. One thousand eight hundred and fourteen proposals were rejected (1,612 temporarily and 202 permanently) on medical and other grounds.

Policies.

254. Out of 7,787 proposals accepted including 1,307 pending at the beginning of the year, 6,474 (5,764) resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 81,85,692 with a monthly premium of Rs. 31,806. Of the remaining proposals, 268 were cancelled and in the case of 1,045 proposals, treasury receipts for payment of first premium were not received before the close of the year.

Public Branch.

255. Eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-five proposals for Rs. 1,23,67,949 (Rs. 1,10,46,700) were received in the Public Branch. Including 358 proposals pending at the beginning of the year, 8,425 proposals were accepted, 209 were rejected or postponed and 263 were cancelled or withdrawn, leaving a balance of 256 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 4,36,100 pending at the end of the year. Out of 8,425 accepted proposals, about 8,185 proposals resulted in policies assuring for Rs. 1,13,79,200 with an annual premium income of about Rs. 6,68,923.

Motor Branch.

256. The Motor Insurance Scheme which was started in July 1946 continued to show good progress during the year. This branch covered risks for 2,176 vehicles getting a premium income of about Rs. 2,10,019.

General.

257. Payment of honorarium to the Agents at a flat rate of 25 per cent of the first year's premium on life Insurance was sanctioned.

258. The premia on "Act liability only" policies were reduced by 15 per cent in respect of motor vehicles with effect from 1st July 1951.

259. The commission payable to Agents on "Act Liability only" policies were reduced from 30 percent to 15 percent with effect from 1st July 1951 in respect of motor vehicles.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

260. The total recorded area of the State was 1,88,50,107 (1,88,84,395) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 14,82,518 (16,17,537) acres and 81,68,838 (83,63,109) acres consisting of minor inams, forests and uncultivable waste, which were not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 91,98,751 (86,98,484) acres available for cultivation.

261. The net area cropped during the year was 68,54,835 (69,44,622) acres.

262. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 13,44,209 (11,31,337) with an area of 85,53,689 (84,88,350) acres.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

263. In Government villages, 8,568 (5,259) darkhast and other miscellaneous records were disposed of and measurements were made in 18,369(12,402) survey numbers involving an extent of 70,688 (47,155) acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 7,469 (4,474) survey numbers comprising an area of 28,587 (16,594) acres in 4,732 (1,958) villages. Bandh Pahani of 6,974 (3,726) survey numbers was done in 4,013 (1,555) villages. Ninety-eight (291) cases of encroachment comprising an extent of 76 acres were detected. Forty thousand nine hundred and ninety-one (26,098) mutation hissas were measured.

264. Some special items of work attended to were :—

1. Demarcation and mapping of 1,020 acres in Peenya Plantation and Jarakabande Kaval required for Machine Tool Factory.

2. Measurement of lands acquired for the Aerodrome at Jakkur in Bangalore North Taluk. The total survey numbers measured were 56 covering an extent of 274 acres and 13 guntas.

3. Measurement of 80 blocks of land covering an extent of 771 acres belonging to the Military areas at Jalahalli, Machine Tool Factory and Air Strip.

4. Katcha Phodi work in respect of 796 blocks with an extent of 1,623 acres and 28 guntas in several taluks of Mandya District in connection with the disposal of lands under darkhast Rules, for throwing open for cultivation.

5. Demarcation of an area of 497 acres 16 guntas in Shimoga District required for rehabilitation of displaced persons.

6. The decennial revision of potgi was done in respect of 578 (603) villages and the potgi was refixed in the case of 307 (395) villages and

7. Survey training to the selected candidates was imparted. Among the schemes that were under consideration were property survey in Bangalore City, second revision settlement in respect of several taluks of the State which were overdue, revision of Survey Manual embodying the latest rules and circulars, taking up of Inam Survey work on an intensive scale, revision of Quit-rent Registers and amalgamation of temporary record of rights establishment with the permanent Land Records permanent establishment.

Finance.

265. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 5,20,067 (Rs. 4,02,950).

(iii) Land Revenue.

Grow More Food Scheme.

266. The several concessions granted under the Grow More Food Scheme continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 3,26,960 acres of land (wet 26,787 dry 3,00,173) was granted from the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year, excluding the extent of 65,732 acres of land, the grant of which was cancelled for failure to bring the land under cultivation as per rules. A total extent of 14,908 (wet 1,689 dry 13,219) was granted during the year. So far, an extent of 2,24,868 acres (wet 17,544 dry 2,07,324) of land was brought under cultivation under this scheme up to the end of the year.

Assessed Waste Lands.

267. Out of an extent of 6,56,341 acres of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 38,346 acres with an assessment of Rs. 41,393 was taken up for cultivation during the year as against 31,184 acres with an assessment of Rs. 39,336 in the previous year.

268. The total area relinquished during the year was 4,715 acres and 27 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 3,331 as against 2,049 acres assessed at Rs. 2,671 in the previous year. There was a net increase of 33,630 acres and 24 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 38,063 in the extent granted for cultivation during the year.

ADMN. OF LAND

Alienation.

269. A total extent of 596 acres and 37 guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 411 was alienated during the year.

Darkhasts.

270. The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 9,007 and the number received during the year was 25,240 bringing the total to be dealt with to 34,247. Of these, 23,894 darkhasts were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 10,353 at the close of the year. The percentage of disposal during the year was 69·7.

271. The total extent of land disposed of for cultivation and the amount realised thereon during the year was 74,251 acres and 37 guntas and Rs. 8,50,467 respectively. The assessment levied on this land amounted to Rs. 93,406.

Grant of lands to military men.

272. There were 349 applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 318 fresh applications were received during the year making a total of 667 to be dealt with. Three hundred and twenty-eight applications were finally disposed of leaving a balance of 339 at the end of the year. The extent of land granted to the military men during the year was 437 acres and 28 guntas.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

273. The total area under occupation during the year was 84,57,803 acres against 84,00,939 in the previous year, showing an increase of 56,864 acres. The net area cropped during the year was 68,54,835 acres against 66,64,241 acres in the preceding year showing an increase of 1,90,797 acres.

274. The percentage of fallow lands compared to the area under occupation for the State was 18·95 against 20·10 in the previous year. The percentage of lands allowed to lie fallow was the highest in the Shimoga District and lowest in the Bangalore District.

Grant of lands to depressed classes.

275. One thousand five hundred and fifty-six applications were pending at the beginning of the year, 3,463 applications were received during the year making a total of 5,019 applications to be dealt with. Three thousand, six hundred and eighteen applications were finally disposed of leaving a balance of 1,401 at the end of the year. An extent of 15,925 acres and 32 guntas of land was granted during the year as against 11,982 acres in the previous year.

Special Irrigation Works.

276. Out of the total extent of 10,432 acres fit for irrigation under the Marconahalli Reservoir, an extent of 1,764 acres has been excluded from wet cultivation as an anti-malaria measure as it falls within a radius of two furlongs from inhabited villages. An extent of 8,500 acres was actually under cultivation during the year.

277. The entire channel lengths of Visvesvaraya Canal Main, Maddur, Keragode, Cauvery Branches and the several distributory channels of Lokasara, Hebbakavadi, Nidaghatta, Thuraganur, Shimsha and Kowdley Sub-Branches continued to be in service during the year. T.-Narasipur is the only taluk in Mysore District which was served by the Visvesvaraya Canal. Twelve villages—10 in Bannur Hobli and 2 in Sosale Hobli came under irrigation.

Collection of Land Revenue.

278. The year's demand, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 1,49,30,325. A sum of Rs. 1,40,82,180 including a remission of Rs. 2,39,868 was collected. The percentage of collection to current demand during the year was 94·3.

Coercive Processes.

279. The total number of processes of all kinds served was 81,475 and a sum of Rs. 8,74,616 was realised.

Distress Relief.

280. There was no distress in any part of the State during the year. But owing to untimely and inadequate rainfall, the tanks in Kolar District did not receive their full supply of water and consequently wet crops below these tanks suffered throughout the District except in Goribidnur and Chintamani Taluks. A sum of Rs. 88,740 was sanctioned in respect of the areas that suffered. A sum of Rs. 12,448 being remission of half dry assessment was also sanctioned due to the failure of dry crops in Bangarpet Taluk, Kolar District. The question of granting remission of half wet assessment under tanks in Srinivaspur Taluk and dry assessment in Kolar Taluk was under consideration.

281. Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,26,570 were sanctioned during the year.

282. Sufficient fodder for cattle and drinking water for both men and cattle were available. Loans and advances were sanctioned during the year as usual. The scheme of giving subsidies for the sinking or deepening of irrigation wells continued to be in force in all the Districts during the year.

ADMN. OF LAND

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

283. Three thousand and twenty-seven decrees involving Rs. 4,11,315 were pending at the beginning of the year and 1,790 decrees for a sum of Rs. 3,33,549 were received during the year making a total of 4,817 decrees involving Rs. 7,44,864 for disposal. Of these, 1,531 decrees were executed during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,20,391 was recovered leaving a balance of 3,286 decrees involving a sum of Rs. 5,24,472.

284. The number of decrees pending execution was heaviest in Bangalore and Mysore Districts, *viz.*, 764 and 1,198 decrees involving Rs. 1,11,343 and Rs. 1,90,644 respectively. The special staff employed for the execution of Co-operative Societies decrees in Mysore City was continued during the year.

Area under select crops.

285. The total area cultivated with the six selected crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, jowar (cholam), sugarcane and cotton in the several Districts of the State was as follows:—

		1950-51	1949-50
		Acres	Acres
Paddy	...	781,323	785,431
Ragi	...	1,863,463	1,935,277
Horsegram	...	823,537	823,815
Jowar (Cholam)	...	512,569	544,280
Sugarcane	...	45,380	45,435
Cotton	...	139,817	69,862

286. The decreases are not very marked under the select food crops. There is a distinct tendency for the area and out-turn under food crops going down or remaining static. There was a distinct trend towards if not a marked increase in the commercial and non-food crops year by year.

Loans and advances.

287. Loans under all classes amounting to Rs. 4,81,950 (Rs. 3,51,300) were disbursed. Two thousand four hundred and seventy-six applications for takavi loans amounting to Rs. 9,55,061 were dealt with during the year. One thousand and twenty-nine applications for a loan of Rs. 2,82,306 were also sanctioned. Six hundred and twenty-six applications for a sum of Rs. 2,88,275 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 51·39 (52·17) per cent.

288. One thousand, three hundred and eighty-four applications for Land Improvement Loans amounting to

Rs. 13,32,405 were dealt with and 493 applications for a sum of Rs. 1,93,065 were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 46·88 as against 54·3 of the previous year.

Record of Rights

289. The scheme of the Land Record of Rights has been introduced to all the Government villages as well as to some of the inam villages which have been surveyed and settled. There was an opening balance of 105,507 mutation cases. One lakh ninety-six thousand two hundred and fifty-one fresh cases were received during the year making a total of 301,758 cases at the close of the year. Of these, 175,231 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 126,527 cases for disposal at the close of the year. There was a total demand of Rs. 24,34,412 and the amount collected was Rs. 3,14,482. The total collections from the inception of the scheme up till the end of June 1951 was Rs. 49,20,862.

Tanks.

290. There were in all 2,641 major and 21,286 minor tanks. The number of major and minor tanks in need of urgent repairs was 351 and 2,658 respectively.

Chowtayi Tanks.

291. The number of chowtayi tanks was 187 and the amount of remission sanctioned for these tanks was Rs. 3,512. There were 103 tank panchayets during the year.

Village Forests

292. There were 242 village forests which were under the management of the respective Village Panchayets.

293. Six lakhs forty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-four avenue trees were planted, the largest number of trees planted being 227,162 in the Mandya District.

Toll-gates.

294. There were 49 toll-gates in the State, of which 8 were interior and 41 frontier toll-gates. All the 8 interior toll-gates and 36 frontier toll-gates along with 12 check gates were run departmentally. The income from the departmental gates was Rs. 1,65,732.

General.

295. The seasonal conditions during the year were generally good. Though the rainfall during the year in the State was more than that of the previous year, it was untimely and inadequate in some parts. Most of the tanks in Kolar District and some in Bangalore District did not receive the normal supply of water. The yield of paddy crop except under channels and in the malnad parts was not quite satisfactory. The outturn of dry crops was fair. The economic condition of both the agricultural and

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commercial classes was satisfactory. Seasonal remissions were granted liberally in deserving cases. The concessions afforded by the Government in the way of liberal grant of lands for the growing of food crops, grant of subsidies and loans to sink, and construct irrigation wells, etc., continued to be in force during the year. These concessions were freely availed of.

(iv) Transfer of Land.

296. There were 12,153 (15,793) transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 53,157 (59,890) acres. Transfer by private contracts and mortgages numbered 143,907 (117,187) involving 443,670 (349,749) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages.

Emigration and Immigration.

297. The rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour and cart hire continued to be high as in the preceding year due to the rise in the price of food grains and other essential articles. Labour was generally available and was provided by the several Industrial Concerns in the State, *viz.*; the Kolar Gold Fields, the Hindustan Air Craft Factory, the Government Industrial Concerns and the several private Factories in Bangalore, the Sugar Factory at Mandya, the Iron, Steel and Cement Works and Paper Mills at Bhadravati, the Match and Sandal Oil Factories at Shimoga and the fuel cutting and charcoal burning operations adopted in most of the Districts. Several Industries in Davangere, which are fast growing, have also provided labour. The Major Irrigation Works like Lakkavalli, Thunga and Nugu Projects, works of restoration of several major and minor tanks and other works undertaken by the Public Works Department in addition to the works taken up under the Rural Development Scheme also provided sufficient labour not only to the regular labour classes, but also to the agriculturists of poor means who went in search of labour.

298. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of food or employment. The movement of labourers from rural parts in search of labour in the industrial concerns in the urban areas, and during the agricultural season, particularly in cases of Coffee, Areca and Rubber Estates in Chikmagalur District, the usual influx of coolies from parts of South

Canara and Malabar was normal. There was the usual influx of coolies during the agricultural season from North and South Canara Districts also into the Taluks of Sagar and Tirthahalli for employment in wet and garden lands.

299. People from Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet Taluks emigrated as usual to Coffee Estates in Nilgiris and Coorg and to the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati.

(vi) Inam Settlement.

300. Thirty-two land inams of an aggregate area of 141 acres and 14 guntas were resumed as against thirty-nine with an extent of 329 acres and 7 guntas in the previous year. The resumption resulted in a net increase of Rs. 161 (Rs. 365) in revenue and a decrease in the jodi by about Rs. 94 (Rs. 214). Original Classification work was done in 4 (6) inam Villages, comprising an area of 1,145 acres and 19 guntas, in 793 (957) survey numbers and there was no case of re-classification during the year.

301. Hissa survey work was conducted in 8 (5) inam villages. The number of hissas measured was 645 (907). In addition, 2,935 (773) hissas were checked-up. Bandh Pahani of 737 (877) survey numbers was done in 4 (6) inam villages. Detailed survey and settlement was introduced into 2 (1) inam villages.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

CHAPTER V.—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies.

302. The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1949, promulgated in November 1949 continued to be in force during the year with the following amendments :—

"To facilitate the non-resident holders of Mysore and Madras to transport the produce of their lands to their places of residence in either of the two States, reciprocal arrangements were entered into with the Government of Madras (*vide* Notification No. SD. 50—C. 73-49-96, dated 5th April, 1950)."

303. The concession of exchanging one kind of grain to another was continued during the year with further facilities as follows :—

(i) One palla of ragi was permitted to be issued in exchange for 200 seers of paddy surrendered instead of 225 seers.

(ii) Wheat was permitted to be issued in exchange on the basis of 100 seers of wheat for 225 seers of paddy.

304. The seasonal conditions were very adverse at the beginning of the year. Early rains practically failed all over the State with the result that 'mungar' jola and Vaisakhi crops were considerably affected and agricultural operations for the Kharif crops also delayed. The failure of early rains resulted in a shrinkage of extent under cultivation during the year. Nevertheless, as the seasonal conditions became favourable in the latter part of the season, the yields of crops were slightly better than in the previous year. The final estimates of the acreage and production under the Kharif crops 1951 were as follows :—

		Acreage.	*Production (Pallas.)*
Paddy	...	7,62,469	50,46,580
Ragi	...	18,59,893	40,89,771
Jola	...	2,96,860	5,24,493
Minor Millets.	...	3,89,641	4,38,873

305. The scales of rations were altered twice during the year.

306. The following quantities of foodgrains were procured during the year:—

Paddy	...	...	17,62,139	pallas
Ragi	...	...	3,66,733	"
Jola	...	...	33,802	"
Wheat	...	...	23	"
Other grains	...	...	10,765	"

307. Seven lakhs of heavy *cee* gunnies were purchased through the Director of Supplies, Ministry of Industry and Supplies, Calcutta, from the Jute Mills at Calcutta at an approximate cost of Rs. 11 lakhs.

308. The basic plan for 1950 was operative from January to December 1950. A ceiling quota of 75,000 tons consisting of 25,000 tons of rice and 50,000 of wheat and wheat products was fixed for the State. As a consequence of repeated representations to the Government of India, an enhanced ceiling allotment of 97,425 tons of foodgrains was received. Against the State's actual deficit of 1,37,100 tons of foodgrains for the year 1951, a ceiling quota of only 75,000 tons was promised by the Centre.

309. The pool prices of imported foodgrains were revised by the Government of India as follows:—

Wheat	...	Rs.	16	6	0	per maund
Wheat Flour	...	"	21	0	0	"
Rice Fine	...	"	26	8	0	"
" Coarse	...	"	22	11	0	"
" Broken	...	"	19	6	0	"
Milo	...	"	12	0	0	"

310. The following quantities of foodgrains were received during the year under the basic plans of 1950 and 1951:—

Rice	...	...	17,367	tons
Millets	...	...	23,875	"
Wheat	...	...	51,709	"

311. At the Food Ministers' Conference held in Bombay in December 1950, the Government of India decided that the old scheme of subsidy should be revised so that with effect from 1st January 1951, the Government of India's responsibility for subsidising imported foodgrains would be limited to selected industrial and urban areas only and that for the rest of the country the Government of India would supply imported foodgrains wherever necessary at its pool price, leaving it to the States to subsidise such

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grains from their own finances if they considered it necessary to do so. So far as Mysore was concerned, 70,000 tons of foodgrains out of the ceiling quota of 75,000 tons were agreed to be supplied at the subsidised rates, leaving only 5,000 tons to be purchased at pool rates.

312. Statutory rationing was continued in the four Cities, *viz.*, Bangalore (including Civil Station), Mysore, Kolar Gold Field and Davangere and informal rationing continued over the rest of the State. Issues were made through Government Depots, Co-operative Societies, etc., as in previous years. The number of retail shops working at the end of the year was 1,767 (urban area 823 and rural area 944). The rationing administration of the Civil Station was merged with that of Bangalore City from 1st July 1950. Distribution in this area was continued as in the City through licensed depots and co-operative societies.

313. The concessions given to multi-purpose co-operative societies dealing in foodgrains were extended till the end of December 1950 and they were further extended till the end of March 1951.

314. On the principle that food supply operations should be put on a 'no profit and no loss' basis and that the subsidy on foodgrains should be gradually eliminated, the issue prices of foodgrains were revised during the year in July 1950 and February 1951, respectively.

From 1st August 1950—

Rice I	...	...	2¼ seers per rupee
Rice II	...	...	2¾ ,,
Millets	...	...	4¾ ,,
Wheat (no change)		...	2½ ,,

From 12th February 1951—

Rice I	...	...	2 seers per rupee
Rice II	...	...	2 3/8 ,,
Millets	...	...	4½ ,,
Wheat	...	...	Re. 0-6-8 ,,

315. With the revision, the subsidy on local foodgrains was eliminated and that on imported foodgrains brought down to Rs. 16,00,000.

316. The monthly offtakes during the year were generally less than in the previous year, on account mainly of the reduction in the scale of rations necessitated by reduced availabilities from imports, as compared to the previous

year. The offtakes reached the peak level of 23,375 tons in November 1950 due to distress and drought in certain parts of the State.

317. The following figures furnish the stock of different foodgrains in the State at the end of the year :—

Foodgrains	Position on 31-3-1951	Position on 31-3-1950
	Pallas.	
1. Paddy	9,32,861	8,63,295
2. Rice	1,12,561	1,33,005
3. Ragi	1,62,266	1,89,402
4. Broken Rice	1,258	2,957
5. Jola including Milo	21,175	11,236
6. Wheat products	1,731	7,532
7. Wheat	10,055	32,348
8. Maize	...	...
9. Minor Millets	8,079	4,231

318. Despite the delay in the commencement of harvest on account of belated agricultural operations, the acquisition of paddy made rapid progress in the period January—March 1951, thus improving the stock position of paddy by nearly 70,000 pallas more than in the corresponding period of last year. The stocks of wheat were comparatively low owing to inadequate supplies during the latter part of the year and also to increased consumption from August 1950 onwards.

319. The inter-district movement of foodgrains was primarily confined to rice from the Districts of Shimoga, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chikmagalur to the principal deficit areas, *viz.*, Corporation of the City of Bangalore, Mysore City, Kolar Gold Fields, and Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. Ragi was moved in smaller quantities from all Districts except Mandya mainly to Bangalore, Mysore City, and Kolar Gold Fields. The movement was arranged as usual under monthly quotas supplying areas fixed at the beginning of each month with reference to availabilities. Owing to the limited supplies from imports, the volume of local movements had to be increased to secure a better adjustment of available resources to the requirements of the several consuming areas.

320. The scheme for utilisation of the services of the rice millowners in the procurement of paddy and its hulling and despatch of rice to the deficit areas was continued under a revised agreement approved by Government in December 1950. A new proviso was added for the

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levy of a penal rate in respect of shortages of rice delivered by rice mill owners over one per cent. The ban on the polishing of rice continued throughout the year.

321. In pursuance of the policy of utilisation of 25 per cent of the food bonus allowed by the Government of India towards the construction of godowns and the storage of foodgrains, a sum of Rs. 8,89,201 became available for being utilised for the construction of godowns. Proposals for the construction of seven godowns in all the undermentioned places, at an approximate cost of Rs. 4,20,000 were formulated and the plans and estimates prepared by the Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings sent to the Government of India for approval :—

Davangere
Tarikere
Chikmagalur
Chitaldrug
Kolar
Kolar Gold Fields and
Holalkere

322. The construction of seven more godowns is under consideration.

323. The usual measures of preservation, pest-control and sanitation were conducted periodically in all the Government godowns and emergency depots in Bangalore City. In view of the large stocks held in Bangalore City and in pursuance of the suggestions of the Director of Storage, the setting up of a technical organisation to attend to the storage and preservation of foodgrains was sanctioned in October 1950. Godown Inspection Committees were also appointed at all District Headquarter towns and in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Davangere and Kolar Gold Fields with the association of non-official members for the periodical inspection of Reserve Godowns and for advising on the improvements of the quality of foodgrains and the maintenance of storage in good order.

324. With a view to have uniformity of procedure in all the statutorily rationed areas, the Bangalore City Rationing Regulation of 1943 was repealed and the Statutorily Rationed Areas Regulation of 1950 promulgated under clause 13 of the Mysore Rationing Order (Food) No. 2 of 1943, was brought into effect in all the rationed areas from 15th November 1950.

325. Since the currency of the ration cards in all the statutorily rationed areas expired by the end of December 1950, new ration cards were issued in all these areas operative from 1st January 1951. This occasion was availed of to eliminate bogus cards, with the result that as many as 6,043 bogus cards involving a population of 20,291 were detected in Bangalore alone in addition to 1,056 and 1,012 cards with a population of 6,043 and 4,414, respectively, in the Cities of Mysore and Davangere, respectively.

326. In order to make bread available at a reasonable price to consumers, the maximum price of bread was fixed in Bangalore City from time to time. The number of bakeries working at the end of the year was 199.

327. With a view to overcoming the anticipated food shortages in the country consequent upon the heavy loss of food production in the several States brought about by natural calamities, one of the important decisions taken at the All-India Food Conference held at Bombay in December 1950 was to tighten up austerity measures. The Ministry of Food, Government of India, proposed certain austerity measures for being adopted by all the States. Accordingly, the Mysore Food (Restriction of Service of Meals by Catering Establishments and Others) Order of 1949 was revised and reissued as the Mysore Food (Austerity Measures in Service of Meals) Order, 1951, incorporating all the relevant measures proposed by the Government of India including the avoidance of organising or undertaking entertainments or feeding in public or private on any lavish scale and wide publicity to the provisions of the order was given.

228. Owing to the difficult position for grains continuing during the year, periodical Press Notes were issued from time to time impressing upon the public the seriousness of the food position and appealing for their co-operation in conserving the limited stocks of cereals and sugar.

329. Under Section 30-A (1) of the Mysore Village Panchayet (Amendment Emergency) Act, 1949, licenses were issued by the Amildars for opening new hotels and coffee clubs. This resulted in an unregulated increase of hotels in rural parts, contrary to the accepted policy of restricting their number. Orders were therefore issued in September 1950 that so long as the Food Restriction Order

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dated 20th January 1949 remained in force, it was quite necessary to obtain the approval of the Director of Food Supplies before the issue of licenses for hotels, etc. In the light of this and of further instructions issued, 1,343 hotels were closed down—55 in urban areas and 1,288 in rural areas during the year.

Sugar.

330. The sugar supply position remained satisfactory till mid-April 1950, when owing to the drying up of Krishnarajasagara Reservoir and the resulting loss of cane crop the Sugar Factory had to suddenly stop operations. This resulted in a shortfall in the anticipated production of sugar for the season by about 4,000 tons. A situation thus arose which made it necessary to take measures to conserve the existing stocks. A reduction in the scale of issues from 2¼ lbs. to 2 lbs. in the case of "A" Class and 1 lb. in the case of "B" class was therefore imposed. To further economise the consumption of sugar, issues to hotels were cut by twenty-five per cent and new concerns involving the use of sugar were not permitted to be started. In July 1950, the scale of issues to cardholders was again further reduced to 1¼ lbs. and 3/4 lbs. to the "A" and "B" classes, respectively, and cuts were made in the quantities of sugar issued for industrial and commercial purposes. The Central Government were approached for an allotment of at least 6,000 tons of sugar from outside sources to meet the requirements of the State till January 1951. As there was no indication of an immediate allotment of sugar from the Centre, a further overall cut of ten per cent had to be made in the supplies for trade purposes, such as to manufacturers of sweetmeats, confectionery, cool drinks, etc., as well as to hotels and restaurants. In September 1950, the Central Government made an allotment of 2,000 tons of sugar from the Factories in Madras and Bihar which began to arrive towards the end of 1950. In December 1950, an allotment of 2,650 tons was made to the State by the Centre for consumption during January and February 1951, of which 1,050 tons were allotted from the Mysore Sugar Company, the balance being from U.P. Factories. Intimation of a further allotment of 2,650 tons for consumption during March and April 1951 was received in January 1951.

331. The ex-Factory price of Mandya sugar for the 1950-51 season was fixed at Rs. 29-12-0 per maund. On a

representation by the Mysore Sugar Company that they had undergone heavy losses owing to the drying up of the Krishnarajasagara and the consequent loss of the cane crop and short production during the 1950-51 season, the Central Government fixed the price of Mandya sugar at Rs. 33 per maund as a special case. The retail price of sugar was revised and fixed at Rs. 1-6-6, Rs. 1-7-6 and Rs. 1-8-0 for 3 lbs. at all District Headquarters, Taluk Headquarters and interior depots, respectively.

Jaggery.

332. As the sugar supply position began to deteriorate by about the middle of 1950, jaggery which was till then easily available in the market became scarce and its price began to shoot up to unprecedented levels. With a view to check this increasing price, the export of jaggery outside the State was prohibited by Government with effect from 3rd May 1950 and the Central Government brought jaggery under control by passing the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950. Since jaggery continued to be scarce in the market, stocks had to be freezed in order to make jaggery available to the consumers and the ceiling price for the sale of jaggery in Mysore in the interior and deficit places of the State slightly revised and enhanced so as to cover the additional cost of transport.

Chillies.

333. The ban imposed on export of chillies in November 1949 was lifted as a temporary measure till the end of May 1950 as the stocks of this commodity were reported to have accumulated both with the growers and the merchants. In December 1950 the ban on the export of chillies was withdrawn. The ban on the export of groundnuts was also withdrawn from 10th November 1950.

Vegetable Oil Products.

334. The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1948, continued to be in force till 25th November 1950 when the Government of India extended their "Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947" to Mysore.

Food Subsidies.

335. Consequent upon decontrol early in 1948, the prices of foodgrains rose to unprecedented levels and it became necessary at the time of reimposition of controls towards the end of that year to fix higher purchase prices for locally procured foodgrains but without at the same time raising the issue prices. This resulted in the payment of subsidy even on locally procured foodgrains. During 1948-49 and 1949-50, Government incurred a subsidy

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expenditure of Rs. 29 lakhs and Rs. 42 lakhs, respectively on locally procured foodgrains. The total subsidy incurred during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 were as follows :—

			Rs.
1948-49	...	...	1,50,61,703
1949-50	...	...	1,26,00,000

336. With effect from October 1948, however, the Government of India agreed to bear 50 per cent of the State's losses on subsidy and with the financial integration brought about from 1st April 1950, the Centre's share of subsidy was increased to 75 per cent. Accordingly, subsidy assistance to an extent of Rs. 107 lakhs from the Centre was received for the years 1948-49 and 1949-50. The policy of subsidisation by the Centre was, however, revised with effect from 1st January 1951 in the light of proposals by the Government of India discussed at the Food Ministers' Conference held in December 1950 at Bombay. So far as Mysore is concerned, the supply of 70,000 tons out of the ceiling quota of 75,000 tons for 1951 was agreed to be made at subsidised rates. A sum of Rs. 35,56,892 was paid by the Centre to this State as bonus for the period October 1948 to the end of June 1950 in connection with the reimposition of controls in 1948 and with a view to encourage larger internal procurement. The bonus scheme was revised from 1st January 1951 as a result of which the payment of bonus is co-ordinated directly to the ceiling quota of imports and only indirectly to local procurement. On the basis of the revised scheme, the food bonus payable to the State during the calendar year 1951 is estimated to be about Rs. 5 lakhs.

Fuel Supplies.

337. The supply of fuel to Bangalore through the agency of Messrs. Mysore National Contractors and Suppliers was continued till the end of December 1950 and further extended till the end of the official year, *i.e.*, 31st March 1951. On account of the increase in population, influx of outsiders and increased consumption by the industrial concerns, the demand for fuel was on the increase during the year. But owing to the supplies on Government account being supplemented by the private trade channels consequent on partial decontrol of fuel, the fuel supply position was satisfactory during the year. As a

measure of gradual relaxation of control over fuel, all varieties of fuel except casuarina was freely allowed to be moved from July 1950 to be moved by road to Bangalore under the usual mafi pass obtained either from the Amildar or from the Officer of the Forest Department.

338. The Central Food Council continued to function during the year and met 9 times. Food Councils

339. One thousand forty-two prosecution cases were pending disposal at the commencement of the year. Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-one cases were instituted during the year making a total of 4,813 cases for disposal. Of these, 988 cases ended in acquittal or discharge, 17 cases were withdrawn and 2,659 cases ended in convictions, leaving a balance of 1,149 cases undisposed of at the close of the year. Foodgrains worth Rs. 37,439 involved in the above cases were confiscated by Government.

340. A sum of Rs. 15,000 under 'Rewards and Secret Services' was sanctioned in the first instance for granting rewards to deserving cases of detection and successful prosecution of cases of smuggling and other offences against food rules, and an additional sum of Rs. 7,000 was sanctioned in March 1951 for this purpose. Food Police.

341. Foodgrains of the value of Rs. 5,61,10,955 were purchased locally and foodgrains of the gross value of Rs. 3,77,88,318 were purchased from outside the State. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 9,10,00,312. The value of closing stock on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 3,09,61,348. The Central Government's share of subsidy due or received from the Government of India on foodgrains imported during the year was Rs. 46,29,451. The net deficit under food supply operation amounted to Rs. 56,26,531.

342. The Foodgrains Procurement (Thirumala Rao) Committee toured in Mysore in May 1950 and have made appreciative references in their reports to the efficiency of the Food Administration in the State.

(ii) Civil Supplies

343. In accordance with the All-India policy, the Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, and the Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, Textiles.

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were in force in the State till 20th October 1950 and from 21st October 1950, the Indian Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 and the Indian Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, were made applicable to the Mysore State. The Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949, was made applicable to the Mysore State with effect from the 13th January 1951. The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' (Licensing) Order, 1948, and the Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948, were continued to be in force in the State.

344. The three agencies, *viz.*, nominees, wholesale cloth dealers and retail cloth dealers, instituted in the State for movement of cloth from Mills to consumers continued to function with suitable margins of profits to each agency. multi-purpose co-operative societies organized all over the State were licensed to deal in cloth in wholesale. Circle Co-operative societies and other co-operative institutions which came forward to take up cloth business were freely licensed as retailers. There were 24 nominees, 380 wholesalers inclusive of 71 multi-purpose co-operative societies and 10,200 retailers inclusive of 1,150 co-operative societies doing cloth business in the State during the year. Thirty-four thousand one hundred and twelve bales of cloth were procured under allotment by the State nominees during the year.—

Local Mills	...	... 15,224	bales.
Outside Mills	...	... 18,888	,,
	Total	... 34,112	,,

345. Consequent on the exports and free sales allowed to the Mills by the Government of India, the supply of cloth to the State during the year fell far below the basic quota of 4,700 bales per month fixed to the State and by about November 1950 it fell to the level of 40 per cent of the quantity received during the normal period. Scarcity developed in the State on account of short supply and the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, who was apprised of the situation made an ad-hoc allotment of 1,200 bales of Bombay and Ahmedabad goods to the State and further pemitted the Local Mills to deliver their February and March 1951 packings of cloth in advance for civil

consumption to the State nominees as and when cloth was packed. This arrangement eased the situation to some extent. The Government of India directed the Textile Mills in March 1951 to make available for inland consumption 90 per cent of their packings with effect from April 1951 which resulted in definite signs of improvement in the cloth position.

346. Arrangements were made to ensure equitable distribution of the available stock of cloth at controlled prices to the consumers in urban and rural areas. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., and Calico Mills were permitted to sell cloth to the consumers direct on food ration cards according to the unit fixed by the Office.

347. Four hundred licenses were issued to the procurers, wholesalers and retailers during the year.

348. The total allotment of yarn to the State was 1,600 bales per month of which 1,000 bales were allotted to the handloom industry and 600 bales to powerloom factories during each month. About one thousand two hundred powerlooms and 35,000 handlooms were in receipt of regular supply of yarn. Owing to heavy export of yarn outside India under the Export Drive launched by the Government of India, the yarn receipts declined necessitating the Department to take the following steps :— Yarn.

(1) Export of yarn outside the State was prohibited from 1st November 1949.

(2) Free sale of yarn by dealers was abolished and the distribution was taken over by the Office as at the beginning of the Controls.

(3) Free sale yarn purchased by the dealers which they were entitled to sell to the customers of their choice was also taken over for regular distribution.

and (4) New powerlooms not getting regular quota were not permitted to use yarn.

349. The dealers were also permitted to purchase free sale yarn from Mills outside the State to augment supplies. With a view to assist the handloom weavers, the Government set up the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society to receive two-thirds of yarn intended for handloom industry (with necessary financial aid) for purposes of supplying yarn to

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the Weavers' Co-operative Societies in each Taluk. On this basis allotment of yarn was arranged since January 1951 through the Provincial Society and 95 Circle Societies. The remaining one-third quota due to handloom weavers was being allotted to the retail yarn dealers for sale to the looms attached in the respective areas.

Cement.

350. The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948, continued to be in force during the year. With the erection of new plant at the Bhadravati Works, the production of cement was raised from 1,800 tons to 6,000 tons per month from November 1950 and the major part of the State's requirements of cement being met from the Bhadravati Works. The Government of India have gradually increased the State quota of cement from 4,000 tons to 7,800 tons per month, besides making separate allotments for works connected with the Grow More Food Scheme, construction of refugee quarters, etc. Since the supply position of cement in the State gradually improved, the consumers throughout the State were getting their requirements of cement upto one ton per month without a permit from 1st December 1950.

351. Two hundred and eight licenses were issued to stockists who deal in cement under the provisions of the Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948. Most of the multi-purpose co-operative societies in the State were licensed to deal in cement.

352. The distribution of cement in the State was decentralised empowering the Deputy Commissioners, the Revenue Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars to sanction cement upto 100 bags, 20 bags and 10 bags, respectively. All applications for cement exceeding the supply of 100 bags (5 tons) cement and also all applications for cement in Bangalore City, Civil Station, Bangalore North and South Taluks were dealt with by the Office of the Controller of Civil Supplies.

Cotton.

353. The Cotton Control Order, 1950, came into force on 13th September 1950 replacing the Mysore Cotton Order, 1949. The movement of cotton from Mysore to outside places was under the direct control of the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Bombay. Eighty-nine licenses were issued during the year.

Drugs.

354. The Mysore Drug (Control) Act, 1950, dated 1st April 1950 which replaced the Mysore Drugs (Control) (Emergency) Act, 1949, continued to be in force during the year. The Government of India extended the Drugs Control Act, 1940, to Mysore also for the protection and propagation of the purity of drugs manufactured in Mysore State.

355. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948 continued to be in force during the year.

356. The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, is analogous to the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act. With a view to stem the rise of the prices and make provisions for the proper distribution of the articles covered by it, an Emergency Ordinance was passed on 2nd September 1950. Since the situation did not improve, the Ordinance was replaced by an Act of Parliament on 23rd December 1950. This Act together with the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act and the Drugs Control Act, 1950, gave much relief to the public. Rates of Hind cycles, electric bulbs, caustic soda and soda ash and infants' foods were fixed in concrete terms under this Act.

357. Sanction was accorded in 44 cases for prosecution for violation of Cotton Textile Control Order, 1948. In 76 cases, licenses of cloth dealers were cancelled. In 568 cases, the retail licensees were either warned or suspended for a period ranging from one to six months for violation of the instructions issued from the Department of Civil Supplies from time to time.

358. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,985 were granted on the merits of each case to confidential informants, Enforcement Officers, Executive officials of the Civil Supplies Department and Police officials who helped in detecting cases of black-marketing, smuggling and other infringement of textiles, cement and other control orders in force and profiteering in Drugs. A sum of Rs. 5,891 was realised by way of fines imposed and property confiscated.

359. The revenue and expenditure of the Department was Rs. 5·45 lakhs and Rs. 1·65 lakhs, respectively, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 3·80 lakhs to Government.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

360. The district distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-west Monsoon		Total	
	April 1950 to Sept. 1950	Average	Oct. 1950 to March 1951	Average	April 1950 to March 1951	Average
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
1. Bangalore ...	15.8	21·9	11·7	9·1	27·5	31·0
2. Kolar ...	13·9	19·3	9·2	9·0	23·1	28·2
3. Tumkur ...	15·9	18·3	11·3	7·8	27·2	26·1
4. Mysore ...	17·4	19·4	8·3	9·7	25·7	29·0
5. Mandya ...	13·1	18·5	8·6	9·8	21·7	28·3
6. Hassan ...	26·9	28·7	11·4	10·0	38·3	38·7
7. Shimoga ...	60·7	49·4	11·1	7·6	71·8	57·0
8. Chikmagalur ...	75·2	63·2	11·1	10·3	86·3	73·5
9. Chitaldrug ...	13·5	15·4	7·5	6·6	21·0	22·0
State ...	28·1	27·1	10·0	8·8	38·1	35·9

361. 11. The largest total rainfall for the year (from 1st July 1950 to 30th June 1951) was 429·32 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga District. The smallest total for the year was 6·90 inches gauged at Srirampur in Chitaldrug District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Agumbe in the Shimoga District where a rainfall of 15·40 inches was recorded on the 13th September 1950.

(ii) Department of Agriculture

362. The agricultural season in the State was characterised by a general failure of early rains and a more even

rainfall from July onwards. Distressing conditions prevailed in the three Kar districts of Mysore, Hassan and Mandya in the early part of the year, but the situation became a little more hopeful with the onset of a normal monsoon later.

363. Kolar, some eastern parts of Bangalore and Tumkur fared poorly. But Chitaldrug which was generally a poor rainfall area had a normal season. Crops were good in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Mandya and Hassan District.

364. As a whole, the season was not very satisfactory.

365. *Bangalore.*—The rainfall was generally unfavourable in many taluks—very late rains necessitating postponement of agricultural operations to late July and August and heavy unseasonal rains at the time of harvest.

366. *Chikmagalur.*—The early rains either failed or were not enough for preliminary operations. Early sowings in many cases were followed by drought and necessitated re-sowings. The July and subsequent rains were more timely and adequate and the season was on the whole more favourable than in the previous years.

367. *Chitaldrug.*—The rains were generally timely and favourable and the seasonal prospects fair in almost all the taluks.

368. *Hassan.*—The rainfall in April and May was very poor and meagre. Kar crops (ragi) which was generally sown in April-May, were a failure—yields touching as low as one palla per acre. But after June, the rainfall was even, adequate and favourable and very good crops of late season varieties were harvested. The failure of early rains affected cardamom and coffee and to some extent potatoes.

369. Cotton was satisfactory throughout and the yields reached 20 maunds (560 lbs.) of Kappas per acre.

370. There was considerable increase in area under food crops due to a good season that followed July rains.

371. *Kolar.*—The agricultural season was generally unfavourable. The early rains were few and inadequate. Late season rains were meagre and tanks did not get adequate supply of water. Fodder scarcity was felt over a number of taluks in the latter part of the year.

372. *Mandya.*—Early rains failed in Mandya District and Kar crops had a poor season. But the *hain* season was very favourable both for ragi and paddy and the average yields of paddy touched 11·4 (10·2) pallas per acre.

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373. *Mysore.*—As in the other two Kar districts of Hassan and Mandya, the Kar season in Mysore was poor due to failure of early rains in April-May.

374. *Shimoga.*—In Shimoga, the monsoon was late. A long period of drought intervened during the monsoon which made the cultivation of paddy out of schedule and time. But rains in August were plenty and tanks received good supplies. In some places the monsoon during August was too active with overflowing streams and rivulets and washing out of transplanted seedlings.

375. *Tumkur.*—Early rains failed in the district. Preparation of lands was therefore hurried and inadequate.

Agricultural prices.

376. Except in the case of controlled foodgrains there was an upward tendency in the case of many agricultural products. There was little change in the procurement prices of controlled foodgrains although the issue prices were slightly higher than in the case of imported grains.

377. *Pulses*—The prices fluctuated widely between Rs. 38 to 60 per palla for thur, Rs. 34 to 49 per palla for horsegram unlike in the previous year.

378. *Oil-seeds*—Gingelly prices rose very high.

379. Sugar and jaggery were controlled. Jaggery which rose to Rs. 14 per maund in the previous year was brought down and pegged at Rs. 6-7-0 per maund.

380. Potatoes were unsteady as usual, the prices varying from Rs. 135 to Rs. 240 per cart load of 31 maunds of 32 pounds. Onions varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund.

381. Cardamoms ruled high between Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per maund of 28 lbs. against the peak figure of Rs. 320 and the ruling rate of Rs. 165 to Rs. 285 in the previous year.

382. *Chillies*—Chillies went up from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per maund due to crop failure in many parts of the State.

Agricultural Education.

383. As in the previous year, there were six departmental institutions for imparting agricultural education at three levels, pre-secondary, post-secondary and collegiate. Arrangements were made to acquire 90 acres of land in Tarikere, Chikmagalur District, for establishing a Kannada Agricultural School to serve the needs of Malnad. The

combined capacity of the existing four Kannada Schools remained at 100.

384. The facilities available in these schools were programmed to be utilised for training farmers' sons by a short and practical course of training.

385. The Agricultural farms that worked during the year were :— Agricultural farms.

Research Stations.

1. Central Farm, Hebbal,
2. Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya.
3. Government Experimental Farm, Babbur.
4. Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahalli.
5. Regional Farm, Arsikere.
6. Regional Farm, Chamarajanagara.

Demonstration Farms.

1. Anandapuram Farm, Sagar.
2. Taluk Farm, Kadur.

Commercial or State Farms.

1. Malavalli Tank Bed Farm.

School Farms.—At R. K. Sala, S.K.V.D. Patasala, Somanahalli and Garudapalya Schools.

Basic Farms.—In all the districts except in Chitaldrug District.

As a measure of economy, the following farms were closed :—

1. Paddy Experimental Station, Bikli.
2. Anjanapur Demonstration Farm,
3. Bugadanahalli Taluk Farm,
4. Three Regional Farms proposed to be started under the Post-war Development Programmes.

and 5. State Farms at Dhanagur and Malavalli.

386. The strength of personnel of the farm continued to be inadequate. The active Carbon Unit which was functioning as a separate Unit under the technical guidance of the Agricultural Chemist was abolished owing to lack of demand for active carbon. Due to the drying up of the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir, the farm lost about 65 acres of standing cane and other valuable crops. Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya.

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387. Owing to failure of the Visvesvaraya Canal irrigation system, the final cropped area was only 284 acres.

Area under cultivation in Visvesvaraya Canal Farm.

388. The principal crops raised on the farm were sugarcane over 48½ acres, ragi over 97½ acres, and paddy over 69½ acres. The average yields per acre showed fluctuations for irrigated paddy. It ranged from 3 to 16 pallas. For Kar ragi the yield per acre was 8·98 pallas. In addition to the usual crops grown on the farm, several new crops and crop varieties were introduced from other countries and Indian States. Among the Chief introductions 6 varieties of soyabean from Canada, lupiues, vetches and flovers from Italy; lemon oil grass from Malabar. Among the crop varieties recently introduced, 120 varieties of paddy from different parts of India were under test. Some 40 varieties showed great promise, 4 scented paddies were procured from Bengal and Gwalior. Twenty-nine varieties of ragi were introduced from other States.

Plant introduction.

389. To test the possibilities and potentialities of new crops, varieties and strains in the different soil-climate crop regions of the State, a large number of plant introductions were made from other States in India and other countries during the past five years.

Cotton.

390. The main lines of work that were pursued on cotton crop were :—

1. Acclimatisation of Egyptian and Sea Island cottons,
2. Improvement of long staple Mysore American cottons or Doddahatti,
and 3. Improvement of medium staple cottons of Sannahatti.

391. Egyptian cottons :—Due to the practical drying up of the great reservoir at Krishnarajsagar last year, cultivation of cotton under irrigated conditions was not possible at V.C. farm.

392. Trials were continued to determine the most suitable period for sowing Egyptian, Sea Island and upland cottons in the black cotton soils of the northern District where medium and short staple cotton were sown in hingar rains.

393. Upland cottons :—Lack of irrigation facilities hampered also the programme for upland or Mysore American (M.A.) cottons at V.C. Farm.

394. At Babbur the trials of M.A.V., M A. IX, M.A.X, M.A. XI and Co. 4 (A Coimbatore strain) were continued for the third year both during May and November 1950, While M.A.V. maintained its superiority in point of yield. two selections M.A.X and M.A. XI were proved earlier by 2-3 weeks.

395. In addition to routine analysis of soil fertilisers, plant materials involving more than 400 samples, investigations and trials were continued in respect of optimum placement of phosphatic fertilisers for ragi and sugarcane, phosphatic manuring of green manure crops, nitrogen and phosphate applications to paddy in increasing doses, liming paddy soils, role of trace elements and their influences on crop yields, etc. Scientific work.

396. The seed multiplication and distribution scheme which was the first post-war scheme to be launched by the department for multiplication and distribution of paddy seeds was, with the transfer of the Grow More Food Campaign to the Commissioner for Food Production, transferred to the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

397. A total quantity of 34,392 pallas of seed paddy, 4,985 pallas of seed ragi and 2,399 pallas of seed jowar in addition to 1,032 pallas of Bijapur jowar was procured during the year for distribution which entrusted to the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.

(iii) Sericulture.

398. The prices of cocoons varied from Rs. 1-9-0 per lb. in October 1950 to as high a price as Rs, 3-4-0 in June 1951. The filature silk prices varied between Rs. 42 and Rs. 54. Conditions were unstable and therefore affected the reeling industry and more particularly filatures. Eighty thousand four hundred and eighty-three pounds of foreign silk valued at Rs. 34·22 lakhs were imported and distributed especially for the benefit of the Silk Handloom Weavers by the department through recognised corporate bodies and the Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., which was established in Bangalore in September 1950. The imported silk was released at steady prices irrespective of wide market fluctuations and this benefited the handloom weavers and the consumers. Market Conditions of Silk Industry.

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Mulberry Cultivation.

399. The area under mulberry in the State was about 90,500 (80,000) acres. Of these, nearly 17,000 acres were irrigated and the rest rainfed. With a view to augment production of seed cocoons in summer, the department brought 200 acres possessing irrigation facilities under mulberry cultivation in the Mysore race seed cocoon areas of Kunigal, Sugganahalli and Doddaballapur. In other sericultural taluks also, large extents of land ware being prepared for planting mulberry in 1951-52.

400. The total cultivated area of Government mulberry gardens was 71 acres. There was an over-all improvement in the yield and quality of mulberry leaf in Government gardens. The average cost of production per pound of leaf worked up to 1·6 annas.

401. Rearing operations were carried on in 12 farms including the two Hill Stations. The total output of "Basic" seed cocoons during the year showed an appreciable increase and was 23·48 lakhs of foreign races as against 18·48 lakhs and 4·5 lakhs of Mysore race as against 4·2 lakhs in the previous year. The two Hill Stations produced about 1,28,000 foreign race seed cocoons of very superior quality.

402. There was expansion of mulberry in the Mysore race seed areas of Kunigal, Bidadi, Sugganahally and Doddaballapur. The total acreage at the end of the year was 3,338 (3,053) during the year. The total number of disease-free layings prepared and distributed free of cost to seed cocoon rearers in the seed areas was 23·62 lakhs as against 17·79 lakhs in the previous year. The aggregate output of seed cocoons for the year was about 46 crores. Nearly 27·45 crores of cocoons were utilised for seed purposes by the Government and aided graineurs as well as by the unexamined seed vendors and the Sericultural Department of Madras Government.

403. Five lakhs of "Original" disease-free layings of foreign races were distributed among 520 selected cocoon rearers in the cross-breed rearing tracts of the State during the year.

404. The two Hill Stations on the Biligirirangan Hills and Kemmangundi prepared 25,300 re-invigorated disease-free layings as against 11,222 layings in the previous year.

405. The 20 Government and 115 aided grainages prepared and distributed 211·06 lakhs of disease free layings as against 153·93 lakhs in the previous year.

406. The total estimated demand for seed in the State was about 6·5 crores and the quantity of examined seed made available by the Government and aided grainages represented a little over a third of the entire demand. To bridge this gulf between the demand and supply, a well considered programme of production for all the grainages aimed at securing augmented production was under consideration.

407. To inculcate a spirit of emulation and competition among the aided graineurs, a cash prize of Rs. 250 and a gold medal to be awarded every year to the best aided graineur were sanctioned.

408. Owing to wide variation in the price of seed cocoons and the cost of production of disease-free layings, the sale price was revised from time to time and it was as follows :—

	Cross breed per 100	*Mysore Race per 100.*
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1st April to 8th June 1950 ...	5	2–3–0
10th June to 9th July 1950 ...	8	4–0–0
10th July to 30th September 1950...	6	3–0–0
1st October to 31st March 1951 ...	5	2–0–0

409. Practical training was given in the Government Central Farms at Channapatna, Mugur, Sidlaghatta and Kolar to 10 students, one of whom came from Madhya Bharat.

410. Ninety-two cart-loads of green mulberry cuttings and some grafts were supplied from the Government Farms free to sericulturists for planting new gardens. Twenty thousand seedlings and 54,000 cuttings were also supplied for cost price to the Madhya Bharat Department of Sericulture. Eighty tons of groundnut oil cake powder were stocked at the Government Farms and made available to sericulturists at cost price for manuring their gardens.

411. There were 63 propaganda outposts at important sericultural centres in the State. The staff attached to these outposts impressed on the sericulturists the need for following improved scientific methods in the cultivation of mulberry, silkworm rearing and sillk rearing. One hundred acres of land were obtained from the Forest and Revenue

Departments for planting a mulberry garden and construction of Research Institute Buildings.

412. Financed by the Central Silk Board, three cocoon markets were opened at Ramanagaram, Melur (Sidlaghatta Taluk), and Santhemaranahalli (Chamarajanagar Taluk). The inaugural meeting of the Mysore Silk Advisory Committee was held on 10th June 1950.

413. There was some increase in the number of samples tested by the Silk Conditioning and Testing House as compared to that of the previous year. One hundred and twenty-seven samples of silk sent by the Government Silk Filature, Kankanhalli, and the Sericultural Research Section were tested. Tests were also conducted in respect of 197 samples of cocoons reared in the sericultural section.

414. The department participated in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and the Mysore Congress Exhibition and the Indian Science Congress Exhibition at Bangalore. Demonstrations in silk worm rearing and silkreeling with the improved charka were given. Bulletins describing the activities of the department were distributed.

415. The Mysore District Sericulturists' Conference was held at Santhemaranahalli (Chamarajanagar Taluk) in August 1950 and it was assisted by the department in its deliberations.

416. The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 4·32 lakhs.

417 One unit of "Multi-end Standing Reeling Basin" imported from Japan by the Central Silk Board was installed at the T.-Narsipur Factory of the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., and its working was demonstrated under the expert supervision of Mr. Taro Tananka, the Japanese Reeling Expert. There appear to be great possibilities of effecting economy and improvement in production in Mysore filatures by adopting this modern appliance.

(iv) Department of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore.

418. The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory throughout the State during the year. Fodder and water were available in all the Districts, excepting in Bangarpet

and Mulbagal Taluks where, on account of late rains, the position regarding fodder and water was somewhat difficult. The cost of fodder continued to be high.

Contagious Diseases.

419. There were 81 (27) outbreaks of Rinderpest in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Two lakhs forty-three thousand one hundred and two (20,338) inoculations and vaccinations were conducted against the disease. One thousand two hundred and seventeen (1,464) cases of Black-quarter were registered. The disease was less widely prevalent than during the previous year. One lakh ninety-nine thousand and eight hundred and sixty-four (2,11,215) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. Five hundred and eleven (466) cases of *hæmorrhagic septicæmia* were registered and 86,803 (90,226) animals were protected from the disease. Seven hundred and thirty-two (530) cases of Anthrax were attended to and 42,139 (10,165) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. One thousand one hundred and forty-two (1,175) cases of other contagious diseases were registered and 1,142 (1,083) were combated during the year.

420. The total number of veterinary institutions at the end of the year was 187(182). Six (5) new Rural dispensaries were opened during the year. There was one institution for approximately every 25,858 (26,687) heads of cattle in the State. Foundation stones were laid for 2 (2) new dispensary buildings donated by the public, while the newly completed buildings at Chamundipuram, Mysore City, Chikabelavangala, Bangalore District, Belagola, Mysore District, Mayasandra, Tumkur District, Peresandra, Kolar District, Balehonnur, Chikmagalur District, Bhadravati, Shimoga District, and Bellur, Mandya District were handed over to the Department after declaring them duly opened. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 6,79.883 (5,37,389) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 35,541 (25,567) and 1,02,826 (85,752) respectively.

421. The Assistant Directors in the course of their tours, treated 2,265 (1,678) cases, conducted 2,471 (3,329) inoculations, castrated 223 (274) stud bulls and visited 1,067 (581) villages. They toured 1,165 (824) days during the year.

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Civil Veterinary Aid.

422. Owing to the prevalence of cholera among human beings and rinderpest among cattle in the State, the gatherings of cattle at the usual fairs were prohibited except in 45 (7) cattle fairs. In all these fairs, arrangements were made to open temporary dispensaries for providing veterinary aid to the cattle. Five lakhs seven thousand one hundred and ninety heads of cattle were estimated to have gathered in the above fairs. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders of the State and to induce the latter to rear better stocks, Rural Welfare Centres, District Boards and Municipalities distributed 2,875 (323) prizes to the best exhibits.

423. In connection with the Live-stock Improvement Schemes operating in the State, 9 (5) one-day Hobli Cattle-Shows were held during the year and silver medals and certificates of the value of over Rs. 900 (650) were awarded to the best exhibits. These one-day shows proved to be very popular and attracted a large number of entries.

424.—The Government Bull *cum* Dairy Farm started at Hessarghatta during the previous year continued to show steady progress during the year. Six Sindhi cows and six heifers were purchased from the Indian Dairy Research Institute and added on to the existing stock. Forty-two Municipalities availed themselves of the services of the Local Veterinary staff for the inspection of sheep and goats, before and after slaughter, in the existing slaughter houses. The Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities continued the services of wholetime veterinary inspectors during the year for the purpose.

425. The Rural Development staff continued their work in the villages of the selected hoblis under Rural Reconstruction Drive and in the Rural Welfare Centres at Ramanagaram, Dodballapur and Anandapuram.

Veterinary Education.

426. No fresh candidates were deputed for training either to foreign countries or to the different Veterinary Colleges in India during the year. The departmental Stockmen Training School and the Compounders' Training centres were also closed down as a measure of economy. There were 42 State stipendiaries studying in the different Veterinary Colleges in India at the end of the year.

427. The Bull *cum* Milk Scheme, Hessarghatta, sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 3,00,000 in June 1948 and implemented in August 1949 continued to show steady progress.

428. The scheme for the distribution of Mineral Supplement for the improvement of Malnad cattle implemented during the previous year in the three Malnad districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chikmagalur continued to work during the year. The mineral feed was distributed at fifty per cent concessional rates among the *bona fide* cattle owners at the several Taluk Headquarters and rural veterinary dispensaries of the three Districts.

429. In addition to the two Centres that were already working at the City Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore and at the Veterinary Hospital, Mysore, respectively during the previous year, a sub-centre was opened at the Veterinary Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore, during the year. Seven hundred and seventy-five (567) cattle were served by the artificial insemination method at Mysore and 1,964 (1,158) at the City Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore and the Veterinary Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore.

430. This is the sixth year of operation of the Live-stock Improvement Scheme sanctioned in May 1945. Eighty-nine (49) stud bulls consisting of 43 (17) Hallikar, 30 (28) Amrithmahal bulls, 8 (1) Sindhi and 8 (3) murrah he-buffaloes were distributed in the State free of cost under "Free Bull Scheme". Eight (4) bulls maintained by private individuals were selected for the award of premia under the "Premium Bull" scheme.

(v) The Serum Institute.

431. The Mysore Serum Institute undertook, as usual, large scale production of several sera and vaccines required for combating outbreaks of contagious diseases among live-stock. Two new Sections were added on to the Institute. The Research Section which is attached to this Institute continued the investigation of various problems connected with diseases of live-stock, besides undertaking the laboratory examination of all pathological materials

received from the different veterinary institutions in the State. Preparation of anti-rabic vaccine for animals and urine harmone was continued to be undertaken in the Research Section. The Institute also undertook the preparation of vaccine against Ranikhet disease among poultry. Vaccination centres equipped with refrigerators were established at all the District Headquarters of the State. The work of the Institute as heretofore, consisted of the manufacture, on a commercial scale, of 15 different sera and vaccines generally employed for the control of epizooties among livestock. The year opened with a balance of 2,51,510 (2,73,710) units of doses of biologicals and a total quantity of 10,71,075 (6,29,916) doses were supplied within the State and 86,580 (1,30,117) doses were sold outside the State, thereby leaving a closing balance of 1,61,795 (2,11,260) doses at the end of the year.

432. The total expenditure for the year including all items, amounted to Rs. 1,74,281 and the revenue realised by the sale of biologicals and done animals inclusive of sales-tax amounted to Rs. 2,19,087.

Government Grass, Stud, Poultry and Dairy Farm, Hessarghatta.

433. Failure of early monsoon rains resulted in severe scarcity of fodder to the farm animals during summer months. The Grass Farm primarily was concerned in growing and the supplying fodder and food grains to the several units and the Farm labourers. The supply of hay and green fodder to the Mysore Lancers was completely discontinued during the year. The grass lands thus released were converted into grazing kavals for the increasing number of animals maintained in the several units such as the dry cattle farm, the dairy farm, the sheep and goats' farm and the stud farm.

434. *Stud Farm.*—The expansion of pony breeding section with a foundation stock of 100 mares was sanctioned.

435. *Dry Cattle Farm.*—The year opened with 140 dry cows belonging to private owners in and round about Bangalore. During the year, 108 cows and 42 she-buffaloes were admitted, while 144 cows and 64 she-buffaloes were

discharged and 30 cows and 14 she-buffaloes died as a result of old age and debility. The year closed with 74 cows and 29 she-buffaloes. The animals of the Farm were free from contagious diseases.

436. *Sheep Farm.*—Consequent on the decision to wind up all the uneconomical sheep farms in the State, a sheep farm was started at Hessarghatta with a view to concentrating the sheep breeding activities on scientific and economic lines on this farm.

437. *Poultry Farm.*—The 1,000 layer poultry scheme sanctioned in March 1950 was implemented on 1st August 1950 at Hessarghatta. There were 1,443 birds on the Farm at the end of the year.

438. In view of the acute shortage of milk that is generally felt throughout the State and of the necessity to increase the production of milk to meet the demand and also to raise high milking strains of dairy cows and good stud bulls for distribution among the public for grading up local inferior cattle, the starting of Dairy-*cum*-Bull farm was sanctioned in June 1948.

439. With a view to consolidating all the available resources on this extensive farm and for providing for the efficient management of all the existing and new activities under a unified control, a comprehensive scheme for the establishment of a Composite Lives-tock Farm and Research Station at Hessarghatta for the breeding of all the different species of livestock, including the remounts, ponies, dairy cows, hallikar cows, mutton and woolly breeds of sheep, goats, poultry, pigs and bees as also for the continuance of the dry cattle farm has been drawn up by the Department and was under the consideration of Government.

440. *Kunigal Stud Farm.*—The administrative control of the Kunigal Stud Farm that was transferred from the Military Department from 24th October 1949 continued to be under the control of this Department during the year.

441. The year opened with 4 stallions, 10 mares and 4 young stock. During the year one mare was purchased and another was presented to the farm, thus leaving 12 mares at the close of the year.

442. There were 97 Bannur breed of sheep at the beginning of the year. One sheep was received during the year

and there were 62 births. As usual, paddy and ragi required for the Farm employees were cultivated on the Farm and supplied to the Farm's Grainage depot for being sold to the farm employees. Proposals for enlisting the co-operation of the Bangalore Race Club for expanding the activities of the Farm so as to make it self-supporting were under the consideration of Government.

Live-Stock Section.

443. The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory during the year. Fodder and water were available to the cattle in all the kavals of Holalkere area, but in Hassan area there was scarcity of fodder and water owing to the failure of mungar rains, necessitating longer stay of the Government herds in the jungles.

444. The strength of the herds at the beginning of the year was 891. During the year, there were 179 births and 104 deaths. Ninety-eight, one hundred and forty-one and forty-seven animals were transferred to the herds from the Cattle Breeding Stations at Ajjampur, Devapura and Lakkihalli respectively. Forty-seven animals from all herds were sold by public auction for a sum of Rs. 15,270. The year closed with 851 animals consisting of 665 females and 186 males.

445. An extent of 4,350 acres of land was leased out during the year for temporary cultivation.

446. *Fisheries Section.*—Fishery conservation measures were enforced during the year in the three divisions comprising Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar Districts. Fishing was permitted only under license or lease of fishing right. Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five fishing licenses were issued and 242 tanks and 258 miles of water channels were leased out. The Section participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition by arranging a demonstration on fishery development.

447. *Bee-keeping Section.*—One new centre was opened during the year and 11 were continued. There were 508 private bee-keepers in 257 villages of the State, maintaining 1,127 colonies which yielded 4,488 lbs. of honey. At the Central Bee-Farm at Hessarghatta, 25

more colonies were set up bringing the total to 46 at the end of the year. This Section took an active part in the Congress Exhibition, Bangalore and the Dasara Exhibition, Mysore, where methods of rearing bees on improved lines and extraction of honey by hygienic and scientific ways were demonstrated to the public.

(vi) Condition of the People.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

448. The rainfall during the year was above the average of 35 years, but was somewhat untimely and not well distributed as a result of which, mungar crops like jowar in parts of Mysore District suffered badly. The Paddy Crop in parts of Bangalore, Kolar Shimoga, Tumkur and Chikmagalur was also affected resulting in low yield. The paddy crop in parts of Tarikere Taluk and certain parts of Mysore District was affected by pests due to untimely rains. On account of these adverse circumstances, remission of half wet assessment amounting to Rs. 1,26,570 was sanctioned during the year in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and remission of half dry assessment in Bangarpet Taluk of Kolar District amounting to Rs. 12,448-6-4 was also sanctioned. In the Taluks of Sorab and Sagar crops were affected by heavy floods in the Varada River and remission of half the wet assessment was also granted in respect of such lands. The agricultural stock was generally healthy and food and water were available to them. Novertheless, the yield of the principal food crops in the State as a whole was not seriously affected and it was about the same as in the previous year.

449. Public health was also generally good throughout the State, except for the prevalence of plague and cholera in some parts of Mysore District and small-pox in parts of Kolar District. Necessary preventive measures were taken to arrest the spread of the epidemics. Sufficient labour was available to the cooly classes.

Distress. Relief.

450. There was no distress in any part of the State during the year. Owing to uneven and partial failure of mungar rains, however, the outturn of dry crops such as jola in some Taluks of Mysore District was less than expected. For the same reason tanks in Kolar District did not receive the normal supply of water with the result

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that seasonal remissions to the extent of Rs. 88,740 had to be sanctioned during the year in almost all the Taluks in the District.

451. Sufficient fodder for cattle and drinking water for both men and cattle were available and no necessity arose to adopt any special measures in this connection.

452. Loans and advances were sanctioned during the year as usual. The scheme of giving subsidies for the sinking or deepening of irrigation wells to grow food crops to step up production continued to be in force in all the Districts during the year.

Cattle Mortality.

453. There was a general increase in the total mortality as compared with the preceding year. Necessary preventive measures were adopted by the Veterinary Department in co-operation with the local Revenue Officers to check the spread of cattle diseases.

(vii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

454. The following statement indicates the progress made by the co-operative movement in the State during the year :—

	Particulars	*1949-50*	*1950-51*
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Number of Co-operative Societies	5,130	5,190
2	Number of members ...	4,70,360	5,01,231
3	Paid-up share capital ...	1,21,47,569	1,38,74,272
4	Deposits held ...	1,96,55,847	2,14,98,143
5	Loans from Central Financing Institutions excluding Land Mortgage Bank ...	81,96,723	1,78,31,025
6	Loans from Government (Primary, Central and Urban) Societies,...	2,60,886	12,13,623
7	Reserve Fund	51,14,595	54,53,138
8	Other Funds	16,27,602	16,43,208
9	Total Working Capital ...	5,41,19,780	6,90,90,904
10	Net profits	16,87,632	18,54,857
11	Total turnover	41,07,01,214	56,22,50,246
12	Loans issued during the year ...	1,84,16,968	2,34,23,311
13	Loans recovered during the year	1,50,51,442	1,73,97,302
14	Loans outstanding at the end of the year ...	3,33,67,598	3,95,28,457
15	Loans overdue at the end of the year ...	50,95,987	52,11,936

455. There has been an increase in the number of societies by 60. One hundred and twenty-eight societies were registered during the year and the registration of 68 societies was cancelled. The number of members of all the societies at the end of the year was 4,70,360. The inauguration of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies under the Rural Development Scheme has contributed to the large increase in the number of membership of the societies.

Working Capital.

456. The total working capital of all the societies amounted to Rs. 6,90,90,904 as against Rs. 5,41,19,780 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,49,71,124 during the year.

Deposits.

457. A sum of Rs. 6,37,21,879 was attracted by way of deposits and a sum of Rs. 6,18,79,583 was returned during the year. Deposits held at the end of the year aggregated to Rs. 2,14,98,143 as against Rs. 1,96,55,847 in the previous year. The deposits form 31·0 per cent of the working capital of all the societies.

Reserve Fund.

458. The reserve fund of all classes of societies amounted to Rs. 54,53,138 as against Rs. 51,14,595 during the previous year, the increase being Rs. 3,38,543. The reserve fund form 39·7 per cent of the paid-up share capital at the end of the year.

459. Loans were issued by the societies to their members for various purposes, Rs. 75,54,600 (Rs. 62,11,930) for productive purposes, Rs. 44,16,830 (Rs. 35,09,964) for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 22,72,430 (Rs. 16,76,477) for the construction, purchase and repairs of houses, Rs. 12,45,250 (Rs. 8,90,770) for payment of land revenue and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 29,41,383(Rs. 26,34,212) for trade purposes and Rs. 25,63,436 (Rs. 18,46,769) for other non-productive purposes. The total loans issued during the year amounted to Rs. 2,34,23,311 as against Rs. 1,84,16,968 in the previous year.

460. A sum of Rs. 1,24,300 was overdue in respect of the loans due to primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies and a sum of Rs. 9,404 was overdue in respect of loans due to the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank from the Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies. The loans overdue in respect of all types of societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 52,11,926

(Rs. 50,95,987). The net profits earned by all the societies amounted to Rs. 18,54,857 (Rs. 16,87,652).

461. There were at the end of the year, four Central Banks, *viz.*, the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City, the Shimoga District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Shimoga, the Mysore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Mysore, and the Kadur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Chikmagalur.

462. With the object of having only one Central Financing Institution to serve as a balancing centre in respect of all the Primary Societies in the State, action was taken to wind up the affairs of the other District Financing Institutions which have ceased working.

463. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore City is the pivot of Co-operative Finance in the State and is the sole agency for the grant of short and intermediate term credits to the Primary Co-operative Societies. True to its policy of progressively converting itself into a pure federation of societies, the Bank is reducing the number of individual share-holders and affiliating more number of primary societies, the number of societies so affiliated being 1902 (1,475). With a view to secure expert opinion and advice on the Board of Management, the amendments to rule 32 of the Rules under Mysore Co-operative Societies Act governing the constitution of the Board were approved by Government. Five members have been accordingly nominated to the Board, including the President for a period of three years. The loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 37,96,038 as against Rs. 30,31,489 in the previous year. The increase in the amount of loans outstanding during the year was due to the grant of loans to the House Building, Marketing and other credit societies. The fluid resources of the Bank amounted to Rs. 10,29,506 against an aggregate deposit of Rs. 47,65,626 due by the Bank at the end of the year. The question of starting the branches of the Bank in District Headquarters was under consideration. There were at the end of the year two branches, one at Shimoga and another at Mysore.

Agricultural Societies.

464. The number of primary Agricultural Societies was 4,125 (4,161) (excluding the 79 Land Mortgage Societies and one Land Mortgage Bank). Of these (excluding Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies), 2,629 were ordinary credit societies, 1,444 were purchase and sales societies inclusive of 828 Rural Development Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, 11 production and sales societies, 16 production (*cum* co-operative farming) societies and 25 grain banks. The membership of these Societies rose from 2,82,680 to 2,88.581, the paid-up share capital from Rs. 46,23,407 to Rs. 51,27,530 and the working capital from Rs. 91,93,394 to Rs. 1.02,49,100. They issued loans amounting to Rs. 40,45,588 and recovered Rs 36,78,804 as against Rs. 27,20,303 and Rs. 28,87,735 respectively during last year. The overdue loans totalled to Rs. 11,50,600.

Marketing Societies.

465. There were 88 (89) Marketing Co-operative societies at the end of the year. They had a membership of 13,663, a share capital of Rs. 3,57,862 and their working capital amounted to Rs. 35,64,256.

466. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore, has been popular among the societies. It is serving as a direct link between the Producers' Societies on the one hand and the consumers' societies on the other. The society is dealing in coffee seeds, iron, implements, manure, kamblies and other products supplied by the Government Industrial Concerns in the State. Its total purchases and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 17,23,471 and Rs. 17,53,419 respectively.

467. The Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Shimoga, had a membership of 2,514, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 77,042 and a working capital to Rs. 14,80,002. The total turnover of the Society amounted to Rs. 3,74,25,872 as against Rs. 2,53,85,819 in the previous year. The question of opening sales- emporia at Hyderabad and Gadag was under consideration.

Non-agricultural societies

468. There were 973 (894) societies at the end of the year. Their membership aggregated to 1,78,946. They had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 67,68,314 and deposit of Rs. 1,47,48,464, Reserve Fund of Rs. 33,41,947 and a total working capital of Rs. 3,49,87,094. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 8,89,762. These institutions consist

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of 611 credit societies (including House Building Societies, Ladies' Societies and Depressed Class Societies), 221 consumers' societies and 22 miscellaneous types of societies.

469. There were 103 House Building Societies at the end of the year.

470. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative House Building Corporation, Limited, Bangalore, was started on 28th August 1950 with the object of concerting several measures not only for undertaking construction of houses but also for financing the housing enterprise through affiliated primary House Building Societies.

Employees' Societies.

471. The number of this class of societies was 172. Many of them did banking and stores work. They had a membership of 27,275 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,09,308. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 53,21,011 and their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,02,087. These institutions continued to render valuable services to their members by undertaking distribution of rationed and other articles.

472. The number of societies the committees of which were superseded was 23 at the beginning of the year. The committee of management of three societies was superseded during the year bringing the total to 26.

Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.

437. The scheme of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies is part and parcel of the new Rural Development set up for the emancipation of the rural folk. The whole State is divided into 746 Revenue Circles, each covering a group of 20 to 25 villages and each circle is the headquarters of circle Multi-purpose co-operative societies. A Taluk Multi-purpose co-operative society was started at each Taluk Headquarters acting as a wholesale distributor to all Circle Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies and as a co-ordinating and supervising agency. There were at the end of the year 82 Taluk and 746 Circle Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies. They had an aggregate membership of 1,79,706, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 29,98,877, deposits of Rs. 7,32,187 and a total working capital of Rs. 46,08,536. The total turnover amounted to Rs. 10,65,76,483 and the net profits earned amounted to Rs. 8,65,840. The phenomenal success of these societies is due mainly

to the several concessions granted by Government, besides the keen interest evinced by the people in the scheme.

474. The Government of India gave a sum Rs. 2,20,000 as grants-in-aid to Co-operative Farming Societies under the Food Bonus Scheme for 1950-51 for utilisation towards farming operations. There were 16 Co-operative Farming Societies at the end of the year with a membership of 875 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9,067. Including the Government subventions, their working capital amounted to Rs. 1,69,500. Lands to the extent of nearly 2,200 acres were brought under cultivation and the value of total yield amounted to Rs. 46,460. They earned a net profit of Rs. 7,680 during the year,

Acts and Rules.

475. Rule 32 of the Rules under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act was further amended under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, with regard to reconstitution of the Board of Management of the Apex Bank.

476. The 27th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held during December 1950 at Mysore. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute arranged training classes at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur for the purpose of training the personnel required for the management of Multipurpose Co-operative Societies and other co-operative societies. The Institute has been publishing a weekly journal entitled "Mysore Sahakara Patrike" on co-operation which has a wide circulation among co-operative societies. The International Co-operators' Day was celebrated in a befitting manner throughout the State on the first Saturday of November 1950.

477. With a view to arrange for the prompt and effective audit of the transactions of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, Government have sanctioned the appointment of a special audit staff consisting of one Chief Auditor of the status of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and 18 Audit Inspectors with 19 peons attached to them at a cost of Rs. 54,038. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies continued to be the Commissioner for Rural Development also during the period with a view to co-ordinate effectively the activities of both the Departments.

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(viii) Forests.

Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.

478. The total area of State Forests and plantations, reserved lands and village and minor forests at the close of the year was 4,704·64 square miles made up of the following :—

	Square Miles.
State Forests and Plantations ...	3,890·23
Reserve under Section III ...	83·75
Reserve under Section IV ...	127·84
Minor Forests ...	407·57
Other lands under departmental management	105·31
Village Forests	88·62
Revenue Plantations	1·32
Total ...	4,704·64

479. Vast areas of forest lands in Bangalore District to an extent of 2,222·12 acres and 200 acres is Hassan District were released to assist the production of food and for grant to landless poor Adikarnatakas and other people. An extent of 3,694 acres (Mysore Division 2,076 acres and Bangalore District 718 acres) was handed over to the Revenue Department during the year. The area of the State Forests and Plantations stood at the end of the year at 3,890·23 square miles.

Demarcation

480. Five miles and 4 furlongs of Beerambadi East Extension in Mysore Division, one mile of Chowdlapura Block in Tumkur District and 3 miles of Sanjeevarayanakote (Frontier line) State Forest in Chitaldrug District were newly cut during the year.

481. Survey works were carried out over an area of 30·69 square miles involving the survey of State Forests, Minor Forests, Plantations, Gomal lands, disafforested and cultivated areas, bungalow sites, etc. Survey of 19 minor forests in Sagar and Shimoga Divisions was completed. Detailed surveys of Kamalapur State Forest, Tumkur District and Muddenahalli State Forest, Mysore Division, were also completed during the year.

482. Cutting and removal of grass free of cost was permitted to the villagers in the drought affected areas.

483. Free grazing of cattle was permitted in the forests except in specially protected areas. The revenue realised under this head was only Rs. 4,069 representing the receipts from foreign cattle and sale of grass in

Plantations and protected areas. The revenue realised under Grazing during the year by disposal of right of collection of grazing fees at frontier gates, etc., was Rs. 7,351 (Rs. 3,437).

484. The natural regeneration of the more important timber species like teak, honne, bite, etc., was generally good. Sandal regeneration was fair all over. Natural Regeneration.

485. Suitable sylvicultural systems based on the working plans and schemes were adopted as in previous years.

486. Artificial regeneration of timber, fuel and other species was done in the several divisions. Six hundred and forty-eight acres of teak plantations were formed during the year. Artificial Regeneration

487. The permanent nurseries were maintained in good condition. In addition to arranging for departmental planting stock, seedlings were raised to meet the demands of the other departments, local bodies and the public for planting in connection with "Tree Planting Drive" ('Vanamahotsava' celebrations.) Six lakhs ninety-two thousand six hundred and fifty three seedlings were supplied to the public and other departments for this purpose. Nurseries.

488. Five lakhs sixty-six thousand two hundred and sixty cubic feet of logs, 1,744 poles, 4,907 balagi poles, 17,770 teak ballies and 352 teak billets were collected during the year through the Government Agency. The contract for the supply of timber to the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board was continued from 1st January 1951 to the end of the calendar year. As usual, the demands from the public and the indents of Government Departments and other concerns were met with. Twenty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-two cubic feet of timber logs were also supplied to the Mysore Match Company, Shimoga, and the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravati, from Bhadravati Division. The experimental timber depots opened at Kolar and Mandya with a view to providing ready facilities to the ryots to obtain cartwheel materials, etc., were closed down owing to poor demand. The depots at other places continued to function. Exploitation of Timber.

489. Three thousand one hundred and fifty-seven tons of bamboos were collected. Three thousand six hundred and fifty tons were supplied to the Mysore and Steel Works, Bamboos.

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Bhadravati and 2,950 tons of bamboos to the Electrical Department. Seven thousand two hundred and ninety-three tons of small bamboos were collected and supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati.

Sandalwood.

490. The quantity of rough sandalwood collected was 2,530 tons and 1,649 tons of good wood were prepared. A quantity of 1,472 tons of sandalwood was supplied to the Sandalwood Oil Factories. Based on the results reflected in the sales of sandalwood at Thirupattur, Satyamangalam and Coorg, the rates for the sale of Mysore sandalwood were suitably enhanced. Messrs. M. A. T. Acharaya, Sri C. A. Ramasetty, B. Rudra and Janab K. M. Ibrahim Sheriff continued to be the agents. The ban imposed upon the import of sale of foreign sandal chips and dust last year was relaxed to some extent since it affected the *bona fide* small scale manufacturers of agarbathis, which enabled the liberal imports of sandalwood spent dust. The revenue under Sandal Oil Net Receipts amounted to Rs. 70,49,060 which has constituted a record.

491. One lakh fifty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-three tons of firewood were exploited during the year. Fifteen thousand sixty-nine tons of firewood were supplied to the Ferro-Alloy Plant, Mysore. Special coupes were allotted to meet the demands of the Palace Gajasala, other minor industrial concerns and Military. In Kolar, Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur, coupes were reserved for supplies of firewood to the civilian population of Bangalore and Mysore and about 32,000 tons of firewood were exploited for this purpose. Fuel and charcoal were continued to be supplied to the major industry at Bhadravati.

Saw Mills.

492. Seventy thousand eight hundred and sixty-five cubic feet of timber were issued for sawing at the Government Saw Mills, Shimoga. Forty-five thousand four hundred and five cubic feet of timber were issued at the Bhadra Saw Mills,

Forest Research Laboratory.

493. In the Forest Research Laboratory, a sylviculture section was added on during the year. A study of the crop, yield, camphor oil contents, etc., of 'Ocimum Kilimanjaricum' was completed during the year.

Elephants.

494. Special temporary staff were employed as usual for elephants-scaring operations in affected areas of Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore Districts. In Bhadravati Division,

a chance khedda was arranged at a cost of Rs. 5,721 to capture seven to eight elephants.

495. There were 55 elephants at the close of the year. Eight elephants belonging to the Palace Gajasala with their relative establishment were taken charge by the Department during the year. One elephant was sent to Ankara, Turkey, as a gift from the Government of India. One more was reserved for being shipped to the Berlin Zoo. Four elephants died during the year. Two lakhs thirt-four thousand and sixty-eight cubic feet of timber and 8,423 poles were dragged by the elephants. Two elephants were granted as gifts to Sri Kukke Subramanyaswami temple, South Canara and Sri Kudli Sringeri Mutt, Chitaldrug.

496. The total population of Kumbis at the end of the year was 1,676. Settlement of Mahratta Kumbis.

497. Camps were arranged for shikar by His Highness the Maharaja. An elephant shooting camp was arranged from 16th August to 9th September 1950 at Karapur for shooting elephants. Several tiger shikar camps were also arranged at Heggaddevankote, Manchegowdanahalli and Begur. Shikars.

498. The Mysore Forest Ranger School, Bangalore, was closed on 14th June 1950. The Foresters' Training School at Shimoga was also closed as a measure of economy. In order to train the Forest Guards in the Department, two schools were started from 1st July 1950, one at Shimoga and the other at Devanhalli, the period of training for each session being sixteen weeks or four months. Education.

499. Thirty-seven cases were detected and 31 cases compounded departmentally realising a compensation of Rs. 1,214. Forest offences.

500. The harvesting of lac in Bangalore, Tumkur and Bhadravati Divisions was continued during the year and 405 maunds of crude lac were obtained. Of this, 399 maunds were supplied to the Lac Factory at Mysore. The total expenditure on this scheme was Rs. 19,442. Lac Cultivation.

501. The delegates of the World Power Conference visited Jog Falls in January 1951.

502. The total revenue of the Department was Rs. 1,28,98,800 (Rs. 74,37,142) inclusive of the Sandal Oil net receipts of Rs. 70,49,060 (Rs. 39,14,954). Revenue.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade

503. The number of commercial and industrial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the year was 231 (273). These enquiries were received as usual from the various mercantile bodies and Government Departments in and outside the State. Information about the industries, trade and commerce sought for by the Mercantile classes was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned and wherever necessary, they were also advised to contact the local firms. In addition to the above enquiries received during the year which were of a written nature, a number of enquiries calling at the office were interviewed and supplied with the necessary information. As usual, applications from firms for the supply of stores to the Supply Departments of other State Governments were investigated with reference to their financial standing and business integrity and recommendations were made in deserving cases.

504. Arrangements made by the Department with the M. & S. M. Railway and the Mysore State Railway for the collection and compilation of the rail-borne trade statistics of the State were continued during the year. The scheme for the collection and compilation of road-borne trade statistics at the frontier toll-gates of the State through the Mutsaddies and contractors in charge of these toll-gates was also continued during the year.

Merchandise

505. The total volume of trade in merchandise which was the highest ever recorded amounted to 33·63 (32·04) million railway maunds in 1950-51. The trade by rail accounted for 91 per cent of the total trade, while the balance of 9 per cent was accounted for by the road-borne trade.

Imports.

506. The total quantity of merchandise imported registered a further increase from 24·84 million railway maunds in 1949-50 to 25·98 million railway maunds during the year owing to the increased imports under "Raw Materials" and "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured"

which amounted to 10·51 million railway maunds and 7·99 million railway maunds respectively in 1950-51, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 9·96 and 7·01 million railway maunds. The quantity of imports under "Food, drink and tobacco" remained more or less steady and amounted to 7 43 (7·79) million railway maunds. Rice, gram and pluse, wheat and wheat flour, tobacco and salt were the more important articles of food imported into the State.

507. As in the case of imports, there was a further rise in the total exports of Marchandise from 7·20 million railway maunds in 1949-50 to 7·65 railway maunds during the year. The exports under "food, drink and tobacco" totalled 2·89 (3·35) million railway maunds. A noticeable increase was recorded in the exports under "raw materials" from 1·71 million railway maunds in 1949-50 to 2·36 million railway maunds during the year. The exports under "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" was 2·39 (2·10) million railway maunds. As usual, coffee, cardamom, betelnuts, copra, groundnut, refined sugar, jaggery, tanned hides and skins and cast iron-pigs and castings figured largely in the export trade in merchandise. Exports.

(ii) Industries

508. The general industrial and commercial conditions in the State were adversely affected owing to several factors such as the sudden outbreak of the Korean war resulting in further inflation of prices, irregular supply of raw-materials, labour unrest, high cost of raw-materials, rising spiral of wages and the inadequacy of transport facilities. In addition to the above factors, a series of natural calamities that befell India in the form of drought, earthquake, floods and locusts were also contributory causes for the unsatisfactory state of industrial and commercial conditions during the year. The major industrial concerns of Government have exerted their best efforts to maintain their production programme. The large scale cotton mills in the State maintained a steady output.

509. Out of the applications received for the grant of industrial loans, loans were sanctioned to 8 applicants for an aggregate amount of Rs. 34,900 for starting or Financial Assistance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

developing industries. Out of the 399 applications received during the year for the grant of loans under the scheme, "Financial Assistance to educated unemployed persons to start industries of their own" loans were granted to 115 applicants for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,05,500 for starting or improving industries.

510. The department rendered technical advice and assistance to private industrialists in connection with the erection of and repairs to industrial plant and machinery.

511. The zonal scheme of distribution of salt to the Provinces and States in India was continued during the year. The total quantity of salt allotted to Mysore State under the scheme was 14,14,000 railway maunds.

Large scale Industries newly started.

Among the large scale industries and trading concerns that were floated or that commenced operations during the year were :—

512. SRI VINAYAKA MILLS, LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was registered as a Joint Stock Company in the month of August 1950 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in cotton, woollen, silk and rayon silks of all kinds.

SRI KRISHNA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD., SUBRAMANYAPUR, BANGALORE SOUTH TALUK.—This concern was started as a Joint-stock institution in the month of June 1950 with an authorised capital of Rs. 25,00,000 to carry on the business of spinners, dyers, and manufacturers in cotton, woollen, silk, hemp, etc.

B. M. S. SOAP WORKS, LTD., BANGALORE.—This was started in November 1950 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 to carry on the business of manufacturing, producing, buying, selling and dealing in soaps of all kinds.

513. The following four concerns engaged in gold mining operations which were registered in England on a Sterling capital were registered on a Rupee capital as Joint-Stock Companies in the month of December 1950 with an

authorised capital as noted against each concern, to carry on the business of gold mining :—

		Rs.
1.	The Champion Reef Gold Mines of India, Kolar Gold Field, Ltd.	43,33,400
2.	The Mysore Gold Mining Company (Kolar Gold Field) Ltd.	81,33,400
3.	The Oorgaum Gold Mining Company of India (Kolar Gold Field) Ltd.	48,10,360
4.	Nandydroog Mines, Kolar Gold Field Ltd.	37,73,400

BRINDAVAN FILMS, LTD., BANGALORE :—This concern was started with a capital of Rs. 5,00,000 and registered in October 1950 with a view to carry on the business of manufacturing, producing and exhibiting of cinematographic films.

SHIVARAM DEVARAO UBHAYAKAR LTD., BANGALORE :—This was started in the month of September 1950 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 with a view to erect a factory to carry on all kinds of job works.

POURVANI PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS LTD., BANGALORE :—This concern was started in the month of March 1951 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 for purposes of printing and publishing of newspapers, magazines etc..

514. In addition to the above big concerns, 32 other concerns with comparatively small investments were started during the year.

Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore

515. The total production and sales amounted to Rs. 2,65,327 (Rs. 1,79,000) and Rs. 3,02, 784 (Rs. 1,87,385) respectively. Among the important works undertaken during the year were :—

1. Lamp posts, aluminium twisting joints, cut out boxes etc., to the Electrical Department.

2. Dummy plates, C. I. flanges, pipe clamps, G.M. plugs, etc., to the Public Works Department.

3. M. S. shaft gear wheel, rotary kiln rings blower pipes, etc., to the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati. and

4. M.S. reinforcements and trusses to the Cauvery Valley Paper Mills, Ltd.

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Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore

516. This is the biggest institution maintained by the Department of Industries and Commerce for imparting training to artisans in fine arts, modelling, engraving, inlay work, wood carving, smithy, carpentry, rattan manufacture, etc. There were 153 students undergoing training in the Institute, of whom 149 were recipients of scholarships amounting to Rs. 7,347. The institute has been doing very good service to the artisans by giving them necessary suggestions for improving the designs and get up of their articles and keeping them for display and sale on consignment basis.

The Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

517. This depot is located in Civil Station, Bangalore, and has been growing in importance as a Sales Depot in respect of the several Government-owned and Government-aided Industrial concerns as well as private artisans in the State. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,41,477.

The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

518. The Factory manufactured 517 tons of soap. The sales for the year amounted to Rs. 17,61,900. The sanctioned scheme of the renovation of the factory was under quick materialisation.

The Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

519. The electro-porcelain articles, and crockery articles of the total value of Rs. 4,11,351 were manufactured in the factory during the year. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 9,34,634. A sum of Rs. 20,00,000 has been provided by Government for the expansion of the factory in the capital outlay budget for the current year.

The Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

520. The production and sales of the factory during the year amounted to Rs. 32,02,649 and Rs. 35,00,042 as against Rs. 23,31,972 and Rs. 21,93,918 respectively during the previous year.

521. Arrangements were under way to stock essential materials and the purchase programme of Rs. 26½ lakhs was sanctioned.

522. Proposals made by the representatives of Westinghouse, U.S.A. involving a capital outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs for the manufacture of all electrical appliances were under the active consideration of Government.

The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., Chikmagalur.

523. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., received 1,586 tons of coffee for curing.

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524. The cultivation and curing of Virginia Tobacco during the year was continued in fifteen centres covering an area of 1,788 acres. The total quantity of cured leaf produced was 11,36,349 lbs and the total value of tobacco sold during the year amounted to Rs. 11,68,450.

The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

525. The company continued to manufacture high class box and willow calf and side leathers suitable for shoes zuggrian leathers for army and sambar, suedes etc., B.T. sole leathers and East Indian Kips. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 7,56,729 and Rs. 8,74,000 respectively.

The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Ltd., Bangalore.

526. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 4,40,570 and Rs. 8,87,534, respectively

The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Bangalore.

527. Excluding the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, there were nine industrial schools working under the control of the Department in the important District and Taluk headquarter towns of the State for imparting training to artisans in carpentry, smithy, weaving of cotton and wool, lacquerware manufacture, sandalwood carving, etc. The total output and sales of the articles manufactured in these institutions amounted to Rs. 44,342 and Rs. 52,203 respectively during the year.

Industrial Education.

528. *Private Industrial Schools.*—The S. L. N. (Sri Lakshmi Narasimha) Charities, Bangalore, and the Methodist Mission Industrial School, Tumkur, were the only two private industrial schools working during the year.

529. *Home Industries Institutions.*—There were 31 Institutions where classes in Home Industries were held with the aid of grants amounting to Rs .12,650 from the Department for imparting training to women in tailoring weaving, knitting, braid making, embroidery etc.

530. There were 57 cottage industrial centres working in several parts of the State. Facilities were afforded as usual for training artisans in industries like mat-weaving, pottery, rattan manufacture, carpentry, smithy, tanning, lacquerware manufacture, coir making, brass works, etc. Articles worth Rs. 65,662 were produced and articles worth Rs. 55,239 were sold in the several centres during the year.

Rural and Cottage Industries.

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531. The Department participated in the several Exhibitions held in and outside the State during the year.

532. A scheme for the expansion of fruit preservation industry at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000 was under the consideration of Government.

Administration of Special Acts.

533. Consequent on Federal Financial Integration and extension of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 to Part 'B' States including the State of Mysore by the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1950, the proceedings under the pre-existing corresponding laws on the subject in the State were discontinued during the year in accordance with the instructions conveyed by the Government of India, Ministry of Industry and Supply. All cases pending under the said pre-existing Act and the Registers of Patents and Designs were forwarded to the Controller of Patents and Designs, Calcutta.

The Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act.

534. The total number of boilers in commission at the end of the year was 343. The boiler registration and inspection fees on account of Travelling Allowance amounted to Rs. 13,971.

535. Consequent on the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore as the Chief Inspector of Factories with jurisdiction over the whole State, the work relating to the administration of the Mysore Factories Act was transferred to the Commissioner of Labour. Similarly the work relating to the administration of the allied Acts namely (1) The Mysore Maternity Benefit Act, (2) The Mysore Payment of Wages Act and (3) The Mysore Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was also transferred to the Commissioner of Labour.

536. There were 578 Factories on the Register at the beginning of the year. Twenty-nine Factories were brought within the purview of the Act during the year and thirteen factories were removed from the Register consequent on the cessation of their work. The total number of factories on the Register at the end of the year was 594.

(iii) Marketing Department.

Weights and measures

537. During the year 74,602 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 52,048 in the previous year. Of these, 70,127 units of weights

and measures were certified for correctness as against 49,298 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 6,900 was realised as testing fee. A total number of 9,152 units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 9,240 were sold by the Testers of weights and measures in the State.

538. Under the Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 167 (111) prosecutions were launched, out of which 153 cases ended in conviction.

539. The regulated market at Tiptur continued to work satisfactorily. The various commodities auctioned in the market during the year were :— Regulated Markets.

Copra	...	1,91,107 bags
Cocoanuts	...	3,778 cartloads or 28,44,462 cocoanuts
Jaggery	...	4,054 bundles and 1,305 bags

540. A sum of Rs. 11,334 was collected by the Market Committee as Market cess and license fee. Commodities sold during the year were 31,97,093 maunds of groundnut pods, 2,23,888 maunds of cotton (Kappas), 10,334 pallas of horsegram, 13,052 pallas of castor seeds, 6,520 pallas of Bengalgram, 3,235 pallas of sesamum, 5,063 pallas of thogari, and 23,982 maunds of jaggery, 6,864 maunds of cotton seeds, 24,148 maunds of groundnut seeds, 5,896 maunds of cotton (lint), 1,308 pallas of coriander, 607 pallas of greengram, 889 pallas of niger, 442 pallas of blackgram, 272 pallas cowpea and 123 pallas of avare.

541. A sum of Rs. 50,962 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

542. The Regulated Market at Mysore for oil seeds, pulses, etc., was inaugurated on 1st May 1950. The various commodities auctioned in the market during the the year were :—

Commodity			*Quantity auctioned*	
Groundnuts	..	...	2,74,570	pallas
Til seeds	...	...	9,326	"
Niger	...	...	8,490	"
Castor seeds	...	...	7,494	"
Horsegram	...	...	22,774	"
Cowpea	...	...	5 817	"
Greengram	...	...	4,884	"
Cocoanuts	...	...	29,40,482	

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Commodity.			*Quantity auctioned.*
Tamarind	...	...	63 bags and 48,897 mds.
Jaggery	...	...	1,567 bags and 19,194 mds.
Chillies	...	...	111 bags and 11,321 mds.
Soapnuts	...	...	7,745 maunds
Honge seeds	...	...	925 pallas
Groundnut seeds	...	...	531 ,,
Avare	...	...	863 ,,
Urd	...	...	155 ,,

543. A sum of Rs. 28,600 was collected as Market Cess and License fee.

544. The first Regulated Market Committees for Chitaldrug and Shimoga were constituted after holding the elections in respect of their Traders' Constituency and arrangements were made to inaugurate the Markets.

Eggs and oranges.

545. The grading of eggs at the five Egg-grading Stations, and the oranges at the Coorg Orange Growers, Marketing Co-operative Society both at Bangalore and Mysore was continued during the year, and a total number of 7,46,872 eggs, 43,432 oranges valued at Rs. 95,235 and Rs. 3 005 respectively were graded during the year.

Marketing Co-operative Societies.

546. There were 89 Marketing Co-operative Societies at the end of the year and of these, 21 had not started work. These Societies handled copra, cocoanuts, jaggery, arecanuts, pepper, cardamom, fruits and fruit products, honey and beeswax, agricultural implements, woollen kamblies, cotton, eggs, pulses, oil seeds, cloth, coffee seeds, etc. The Mysore Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society, Bangalore, undertook the distribution of coffee seeds, iron implements, manure, kamblies and other commodities as before and its turnover amounted to Rs. 47,90,689. Their purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 17,23,471 and Rs. 17,53,419 respectively and yielded a net profit of Rs. 16,673. The Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Shimoga, continued to work satisfactorily. The areca sold amounted to 94,698 maunds valued at Rs. 29,26,097. The society realised a net profit of Rs. 34,454. The Saklespur Cardamom Growers' Marketing Co-operative Society's purchases and sales amounted to

Rs. 3,26,800 and Rs. 3,62,000 respectively. The Davangere Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society undertook the marketing of cotton, groundnuts, gingelly, chillies, jaggery and other commodities. The society purchased and sold commodities worth Rs. 5,24,352 and Rs. 13,59,241 respectively.

Marketing Survey work.

547. The Department continued Marketing Surveys on the lines indicated by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department during the year. The collection of information for drafting the reports on the marketing of (a) fruits and vegetable products and (b) dry fruits and nuts was continued.

548. Supplementary information on pulses, potatoes, sweet potatoes, mangoes, chillies, Bengalgram, maize and millets was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, New Delhi.

549. The Department attended to a number of miscellaneous enquiries relating to rice, millets, pulses and other cereals, fruits and vegetables and their products, milk, meat, poultry, oil seeds and oil, etc., both from within and outside the State and furnished the necessary information after detailed investigation.

Market News Service.

550. Arrangements were made for the collection of daily market rates in respect of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the All India Radio, Mysore. Arrangements were also made to publish the daily market rates in some of the local daily newspapers. The weekly market rates of the arecanut received from Madras were furnished to the Arecanut Marketing Co-operative Society at Shimoga, Sringeri and Arkalgud and those of cocoanut products received from Delhi and Kanpur to the Secretaries of Arsikere Cocoanut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society and the Regulated Market Committee, Tiptur.

General.

551. The Cotton Marketing Committee set up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India to inquire into the present condition of cotton cultivation and marketing in the country visited the State on 30th May 1950. The Marketing Officer and the Assistant Marketing Officers visited the State during the year for collecting

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information on the marketing of tobacco, poultry, cattle and meat in the State.

(iv) Labour.

552. In January 1951 the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Madras, was appointed as the Head of the Department of Resettlement and Employment in Mysore and relieved the Commissioner of Labour of his duties as the *Ex-officio* Director. The Commissioner of Labour was also appointed in January 1951, as the Chief Inspector of Factories in Mysore with jurisdiction over the whole State.

553. Sixteen Labour legislations were in force in Mysore during the year.

554. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act) was extended to the State of Mysore during the year.

555. There were 116 industrial undertakings coming under the purview of the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, during the year. There were 100 Plantation Estates also coming under the jurisdiction of the Department. The total number of operatives employed in these industrial undertakings was 80,883 as against 94,127 last year, The total strength of the plantation labour was estimated to be 60,000.

556. Security of service was generally ensured to all workers employed in large industrial undertakings coming under the purview of the Mysore Labour Act, 1942. The Works Service Rules guaranteed such security to employees in Government Industrial Concerns.

557. The total amount of Dearness Allowance paid to employees during the year amounted to Rs. 1,94,84,392 as against Rs. 1,30,04,156 last year. The total amount of bonus paid was Rs. 26,28,977 as against Rs. 24,63,637 in the previous year.

558. The general labour conditions in the State during the year were to a great extent normal and peaceful, but for a few minor disturbances on account of strikes by the employees of some of the industrial concerns. The causes for the occurence of the strikes were, demand for higher wages, bonus and dearness allowance, claiming reinstatement of played off employees, as a protest against disciplinary action taken against some of the employees, regarding

holidays, etc. There were 13 strikes during the year as against 26 last year.

559. There were 97 labour associations at the beginning of the year and 13 associations were formed and registered during the year, under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, bringing the total to 110 at the end of the year. The total membership of the association was 55,351 as against 31,762 last year.

560. Standing orders in respect of 69 Industrial Concerns had been settled during the previous year, while standing orders of 8 concerns were settled during the year thus bringing the total number settled to 77.

561. About 18 cases were pending with the Chief Conciliator at the beginning of the year and 25 cases were referred to him during the year. Of these 43 cases agreement between the parties was brought about by him in 10 cases while 4 cases were referred to arbitration.

562. An Industrial Tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act was constituted in May 1950, for the adjudication of certain industrial disputes with *Rajadharmaprasakta* A. R. Nageswara Iyer as Chairman and *Rajadharmaprasakta* T. Singaruvelu Mudaliar as Member.

563. The 9th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference was held at Patna between 19th and 21st January 1951. The Commissioner of Labour in Mysore attended the Conference as the representative of the Government of Mysore.

564. The Central Employment Advisory Committee meeting was held on 10th, 11th and 12th December 1950, at Delhi and the Commissioner of Labour as the *Ex officio* Director of Resettlement and Employment attended the meeting.

565. The working class cost of Living Index figures for the Cities at Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F. continued to be published each month during the year for the information of the public.

566. The *Mysore Labour Gazette* along with its Kannada and Tamil versions continued to be published as usual for the information of the public.

567. The two recreational centres started by the Department one at Cottonpet and the other at Chamarajapet continued to work at Bangalore. The starting of

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similar centres at Mandya and Davangere was under consideration.

568. Sri S. N. Roy, Director of Training, Government of India and Mr. Abdul Quadir, Regional Director, Madras, visited Mysore in the middle of November 1950, and paid visits to Mysore, Srirangapatna, Mandya, Channaptna and other places on 14th and 15th November 1950, studying the labour conditions in the several Factories.

(v) Joint-Stock Companies.

569. There were 471 (434) joint-stock companies at the close of the year, of which 435 (400) were limited by shares and 36 (34) by guarantee. Out of 43 new companies, 12 were public and 31 private. There were 226 companies incorporated outside Mysore State, but with their places of business located in Mysore. The number of persons holding Auditors' Certificates at the end of the year was 156 (132).

570. There were at the end of the year 792 (738) societies registered under the Societies' Registration Act.

571. The number of firms registered under the Mysore Partnership Act, 1936, during the year was 165 (121), leaving 1,112 (947) firms on the register at the end of the year.

572. The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 22,639 (Rs. 43,882).

573. The Mysore Insurance Act, No. XXII of 1939 was repealed and the Indian Insurance Amendment Act No. XLVII of 1950 was made applicable to the State with effect from 1st June 1950.

(vi) Posts and Telegraphs.

574. Post Offices were opened in rural areas with a population of 2,000 or more and in villages selected for any Model Development Scheme by the State Government.

575. During the year, 31 branch post offices were opened in villages under the post-war plan, and one telegraph branch was opened on a guarantee basis furnished by the State Government. Two hundred and fourteen additional letter boxes were planted in Urban and rural areas.

576. The departmental post offices in the State are issuing Broadcast Receiver Licenses after its integration with the Central Government from 1st April 1950.

(vii) Economic Development and Planning.

577. The five Policy Committees of the Economic Conference for (1) Education, (2) Agriculture, (3) Industries and Commerce, (4) Public Health and (5) Public Works and Transport reconstituted on 11th June 1945 were continued during the year, the Committee for Sericulture having been superseded on 12th January 1950 by an Advisory Committee for the Silk Industry. These Committees could not meet as the elected members of the dissolved Representative Assembly and Legislative Council ceased to be members of these Policy Committees from 16th December 1949 and new members were not appointed to serve on these Committees.

Inter-Departmental Committee on Planning.

578. On the advice of the Planning Commission, Government of India, an Inter-Departmental Committee on Planning consisting of 13 members, was set up with the Chief Minister as Chairman and the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning as member and *Ex-officio* Secretary, for the purpose of securing the necessary co-ordination between the Departments of Government themselves on the one band and affording the utmost possible measure of collaboration and assistance to the Planning Commission on the other. This Committee met thrice during the year.

579. For organising the Secretariat of the Planning Commission and in response to the enquiries sent by the Commission, some officers and officials of the State were recommended for appointment as Research Officers and Economic Investigators. Several particulars about the statistical information on various items such as Labour and Employment, Health, Education, Special amenities, etc., called for by the Planning Commission were furnished. Maps and charts prepared in the State indicating the resources of Mysore, distribution of population, crops, forest resources, cottage, small scale and large scale industries, schools, hospitals and dispensaries, veterinary services, roads, irrigation, etc., were also forwarded to the Planning Commission during the year.

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Immediate Economic Problem.

580. A copy of the Memorandum on the immediate Economic Planning Programme approved at the Conference of the Chief Ministers of the States and the Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees held on 25th and 26th April 1950 in New Delhi along with the resolutions passed there which was forwarded by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister, was considered. The resolutions cover a wide range of subjects such as those noted below. The notes received from the several departments which were consulted in the matter were reviewed at the meeting held on 3rd October 1950. The Financial Secretary to Government after surveying the financial position of the State for the current year gave a forecast of the Revenue and Expenditure for the next five years. The revised notes furnished by the Heads of Departments on the suggestions contained in the Memorandum relating to Mysore and the resolutions on the immediate Economic Programme were under review.

(1) Objectives of country-wide Planning.
(2) Agriculture.
(3) Cottage and small-scale industries.
(4) Education, Public Health, Sanitation and other social services.
(5) Formation and Planned Investment of Capital.
(6) Machinery for Rural Development.
(7) Labour and Housing.
(8) Controls.
(9) Export and Import Policy.
(10) Control of speculation.

581. Several other problems such as (1) Extension Service for Agriculture, (2) Review of Development Schemes of the State, (3) State participation in Industries, (4) Housing of Industrial Labour, (5) a Six-year Development Programme for India, (6) Two-year and Five-year Plans, (7) Fifteen-year Programme of Development of Irrigation and Power, (8) statistics about Malnad regions and (9) the Central Malnad Planning Committee were also under consideration.

The Central Malnad Planning Committee.

582. With a view to drawing up comprehensive plans for the development of Malnad areas situated in the States of Madras, Bombay, Coorg and Mysore, a committee at the

technical and administrative level was appointed in October 1950 by the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture). The necessary particulars relating to the State of Mysore required by the Committee were collected from the departments concerned and furnished.

(viii) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.

Admission and Training.

583. The Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute started its eighth year of working from 1st July 1950. In addition to 25 regular courses, special adult-craftsmen courses in motor mechanics, cinema projection, metal work and tailoring were continued during the year. There was heavy rush for admission to the several courses. The total number of students admitted during the year was 392 bringing the total strength to 791. Applications for admission were received from all over India and a good number of non-Mysoreans and refugees were also admitted in addition to those who have been deputed from Government of India and other State Governments.

Scholarships.

584. Nineteen merit scholarships, sixty-four backward community scholarships, three military scholarships, ten printing scholarships and five Ameer Jan Endowment scholarships and one Ursu scholarship were awarded. Besides, several District Boards and Municipal Councils awarded 93 scholarships to the candidates coming from their respective areas with a view to encourage technical education in the Institute.

Recognition of the courses.

585. The Government of Madras have recognised the Diploma in Civil Draughtsmanship of this Institute as equivalent to the Diploma of the College of Engineering, Guindy, and the passed students were employed in several departments of that Government. The Institution of Engineers granted recognition of the Diploma of Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute for exemption from the studentship examination. The Government of India have also employed a number of students of this Institute in departments like the Railways, the Geological Survey of the Department of India, Information and Broadcasting, the Central Public Works Department and other departments.

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Library.

586. There were 5,025 technical books in the library at the end of the year. Various reports and prospectus of technical institutions in the U. K. and U. S. A., trade journals, and commercial catalogues and instructional manuals were continued to be received.

587. The construction of the following buildings were in progress:—

1. Building for accommodating the Radio, Sound Recording and other sections of the Occupational Institute, and
2. Construction of a Canteen building.

588. The Institute attracted a number of distinguished visitors from all over India and outside and some among them were:—

1. Mr. J. P. Linetts, Managing Director, Dean-Smith & Co., England.
2. Mr. E. A. M. Lewanka, General President, African Congress, S. Rhodesia.
3. Sri Karim Singh, Maharaja of Bikaner.
4. Air Vice-Marshall S. Mukerjee, Indian Air Force New Delhi.
5. Mr. C. Racemey, University Professor, Lansanne, Switzerland.
6. General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief Indian Army, New Delhi.
7. Mr. R. G. Nadwin, Architect, United Nations Housing Mission, Edinburgh, Scotland.
8. Mr. A. C. Kayanan, U. N. Consultant, Philippines and
9. Mr. Z. Contractor, (British East Africa), Nairobi, Kenya.

589. The question of opening Diploma Courses in Mining and Metallurgy at Bhadravathi or Kolar Gold Fields was under consideration.

CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

590 The grant for the several works, the execution of which was entrusted to the Public Works Department, stood at Rs. 3,50,10,047.

591 Some of the important works sanctioned during the year were :—

		Estimate Rs.	
1.	Restoration of Jodi Alapanahalli Hutchakere in Nagamangala Taluk.	1,40,000	Irrigation Works.
2.	Extension of the District Office Buildings at Hassan.	2,29,000	Buildings.
3.	Construction of II Floor to Hotel K.R.S.	3,20,000	
4.	Construction of quarters for the Provincial Reserve Police at Chikmagalur.	2,43,000	
5.	Construction of a Municipal High School at Channagiri.	1,17,000	
6.	Asphalting Madras—Cannanore Road from 1/4J to 3/72 Kolar to Nangali Border.	2,22,100	Roads.
7.	Laying 24" C.I. Main from 0 to 6/1 from Chamarājasagara to C.J.P. Bangalore III Stage duplication.	5,13,000	Water Supply Works.
8.	Constructing an R.C.C. Balancing Reservoir of 0·6 million gallons capacity at Byrasanda Hillock in Jayanagar Extension, Bangalore.	1,20,000	
9.	Improving Water Supply to Anekal Town.	1,41,200	Irrigation.

592 Some of the important Major Irrigation Works under progress were :—

1.	Constructing a new tank across Syagalihalla near Muthugadur, Holalkere Taluk, to irrigate 350 acres.	3,40,000
	(Revised Estimate)	6,50,000
2.	Constructing a new tank across Chikkhagari near Thuppadahalli in Jagalur Taluk to irrigate 1,175 acres.	3,54,000
	*R.E.	9,82,000
3.	Constructing a new tank across Jungehalla near Sangenahally, Jagalur Taluk, to irrigate 1,600 acres.	10,57,000
	R.E.	20,62,000

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4.	Constructing a new tank across Khanihalla near Parasurampur, Chellakero Taluk, to irrigate about 2,571 acres.	3,80,000 *11,06,000
5.	Constructing a new tank across Jayamangali River at Irksandra, Koratagere Taluk.	5,00,000
6.	Constructing a new tank at Honnamachanahalli, Kunigal Taluk.	5,50,000
7.	Kanva Reservoir Balance Works ...	8,80,000
8.	Constructing new tank over Nalligudda ...	9,14,000
9.	Constructing a Reservoir across Nugu near Hirwal.	85,00,000
10.	Protective works to waste weir valleys of Krishnarajasagara.	29,70,000
11.	Extending training wall in plus 80 valley of Krishnarajasagara,	3,80,000
12.	Constructing an anicut across Viravaishnavi River near Dommasandra.	2,00,000
13.	Constructing an anicut across Lokapavani near Sunkathonnur.	3,36,000
14.	Opening Hebballa pick up channel ...	11,45,000
15.	Improvements to Keelara pick up channel ...	3,74,000
16.	Constructing an Occupational Institute at Mysore.	2,82,500
17.	Constructing Natural Science Block in Central College.	5,50,000
18.	Constructing a General Hospital Building at Tumkur.	4,72,000
19.	Constructing a Central Block of Nurses' quarters in Victoria Hospital.	2,32,000
20.	Constructing Sri Jayachamarajendra Ayurvedic and Unani Hospital.	5,46,700
21.	Constructing a new Pathological Block in Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.	2,64,000
22.	Constructing Nurses' quarters at Mysore.	4,56,000
23.	Constructing P.A.R.P. quarters at Tumkur.	3,30,000
24.	Constructing a P.A.R.P. quarters at Adugodi	11,00,000
25.	Constructing 100 additional P.R.P. quarters in Mysore Road.	3,90,000

Education Buildings.

University Buildings.

Medical Buildings.

Police Buildings.

Projects.

593. The construction of the reservoir across the river Bhadra at Lakkavally forms one of the major Irrigation Schemes in Thunga Bhadra basin in the northern parts of the State. The cost of the project according to the sanction was Rs. 8·88 crores, and with the present day conditions, the project has been estimated to cost nearly Rs. 20 crores.

A three-man committee was appointed in December 1949 to go into the question of slowing down the scheme and the recommendations of the Committee were accepted by Government in June 1950. A programme was drawn up for slowing down the project, and spreading it over a period of 6 years from 1950-51.

594. The scheme of constructing an anicut across the Thunga near Sakrebyle, Shimoga Taluk, was taken up for irrigation in regions of low rain-fall in Shimoga and Honnali taluks. Against the revised estimate of Rs. 1·3 crores, an outlay of Rs. 50,86,225 was incurred up to the end of March 1951.

595. The construction of a Reservoir across the river Nugu near Birwal is one of the schemes in the development of irrigation in the Cauvery basin. The project was sanctioned by Government for Rs. 81 lakhs in 1949. Against the revised estimate for Rs. 2·20 crores, an outlay of Rs. 28,59,758 was incurred up to the end of March 1951.

596. Under the Land Improvement Schemes, works of special improvements to irrigation works such as construction of culverts across irrigation channels, improvements of roads and bridges in irrigation tracts and pick up channels are included. The expenditure under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 89,22,749.

597. The Brindavan Gardens at Krishnarajasagara, with multi-coloured fairy fountains continued to attract large number of visitors and were maintained efficiently. There was special illumination of the Gardens during Dasara and His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday Seasons during the year. The toll collections at the entrance to the dam amounted to Rs. 43,673 as against Rs. 26,127 in the previous year and the number of visitors was 3,10,224 as against 2,16,114 in the previous year. Brindavan Gardens.

598. The special project sub-division attached to Krishnarajasagar continued to attend to the surveys of the Kabini Reservoir and other products with a view to develop irrigation to the maximum extent permissible under the scheduled rivers. Conducting Surveys of Kabini and other Reservoir Works.

599. The Visvesvaraya Canal with all its branches and distributaries was maintained satisfactorily during the year. Water Supply to an extent of 85,118 acres under the main Maintenance of Visvesvaraya Canal.

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and several branches of the canal was maintained. A record extent of nearly 75,000 acres was planted with paddy in the area during the year.

600. The special establishment for the shifting of the villages as an anti-malaria measure, in the Visvesvaraya Canal area was sanctioned during the year. A grant of Rs. 10 lakhs was sanctioned for the year for Anti-Malaria, Engineering works. Many of the works as per approved programme of Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs for creating dry belts, depletion of tanks, shifting of villages, etc., were completed.

601. A separate P.W. Division, exclusively to attend to the improvement of Inter-Village Communication in the aggregate area under the Visvesvaraya Canal was sanctioned for a pariod of 3 years with 3 Sub-Divisions.

602. About 630 miles of roads were either opened or improved in the Visvesvaraya canal area to facilitate quick and easy transportation of the agricultural produce.

Architect's Section.

603. Requisitions for designs for construction of several buildings in the State, during the year, continued to be numerous. Type designs for residential buildings, for working classes officials and middle class were recast and fresh designs were prepared. Many improvements were effected in designs for hospitals, in consultation with the Senior Surgeon. Numerous special designs as required by the Executive Engineers, Heads of Departments and other Government Institutions continued to be prepared.

Well Boring Section.

604. The well boring section formerly attached to the Ex-sanitary bureau was transferred to the charge of the Controller of Cental Stores on 1st August 1950. Bore wells were put up in various parts of the State during the year.

Mysore Traffic Board.

Amendment to Act and Rules.

605. Schedule XI-C of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944, was amended making provision for the licensing and taxation of auto-rickshaws with effect from 1st April 1950. Maximum fares were fixed for auto-rickshaws plying within the limits of the Bangalore Corporation.

606. Rule 380 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules was amended omitting the word "Royal" from the words "Royal Mail" used in respect of stage carriages carrying mails.

607. Rule 132 (b) of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules was amended revising the age limit of public service and goods vehicles.

608. Petrol Rationing was abolished in the State from 1st September 1950.

609. With the extension of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 to Mysore with effect from 1st April 1951 under the Part-B States Laws Act, 1951, it was considered necessary to make separate provision for the levy of taxes on motor vehicles and tolls in Mysore. It was also felt that the rates of tax on goods vehicles, stage carriages and taxi cabs were low when compared to the rates obtaining in Madras and that there was need to enhance them slightly. Accordingly the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls Bill based on Chapter VIII of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944, and the relevant schedules with slight enhancement in the rates of taxes was introduced in the Legislative Assembly in March 1951 and was passed into law with effect from 1st April 1951.

610. Consequent on the amalgamation of the Bangalore Rural and Urban Districts, only one District Traffic Advisory Committee was reconstituted for Bangalore District in place of the two. General.

611. Bus permits were continued to be issued liberally on interior roads and the number of permits sanctioned during the year was 222.

(iv) The Road Transport Department.

612. The total mileage performed daily by all the vehicles including diesel buses was 13,388. The average quantity of petrol consumed daily was 1,037 gallons and the distance covered by petrol buses was 11,282 miles per day on an average. The performance of petrol buses was 10·88 miles per gallon.

613. The capital invested up to the end of March 1951 was Rs. 25,68,600, the additions made during the year being Rs. 3,91,400. The gross earnings realised for the year

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were Rs. 32,85,177 yielding an average of 131·3 pies per vehicle mile against Rs. 22,52,702 yielding an average of 130·5 pies per vehicle mile in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred inclusive of road cess, service tax, etc., was Rs. 32,57,610 (Rs. 19,86,953). The net revenue realised after charging off depreciation, vehicle tax, road cess, etc., was Rs. 27,567 (Rs. 2,65,749).

614. Traffic earnings improved after joint responsibility for non-issue of tickets and in case of issue of tickets, for proper scheduled rates were fixed on both drivers and conductors.

615. As the number of private services has increased, competition with Government services has also increased resulting in the heavy fall of traffic earnings.

616. To avoid inconvenience to the public as also to facilitate intensive checking, the question of opening Depots and Offices at important centres and posting certain executive and workshop staff with relief buses, jeeps and motor cycles at these places was under consideration.

(iv) Electrical Department.

617. The demand, collection and balance of the Department during the year were Rs. 1,65,78,042 (exclusive of the opening balance of the previous year), Rs. 1,60,94,063 and Rs. 16,82,400 respectively as against Rs. 1,08,36,701, Rs. 1,06,51,705 and Rs. 11,98,421 for nine months during the previous year. The large increase is partially due to the previous year's account having been closed for nine months due to advancement of the commencement of the year and remarkable expansion of power supply during the year.

618. The net receipts exclusively for power supply after adjusting all working expenses incurred on establishment and materials, contributions to the several funds like provident fund and depreciation amounted to Rs. 74,17,107.

619. The net return on the capital expenditure incurred on Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works, Mekedatu Surveys and Trolley Bus Scheme works out to 6·8 per cent as against 7·9 per cent in the previous year. The decrease is due to some of the revenue fetching works being in progress and not completed within the course of the year and

to the concessions of rates in power supply extended to Irrigation Pumping sets under "Grow More Food" Campaign and to the temporary Civil Engineering establishment and Palace expenditure.

620. The number of towns and villages electrified was 473 (439).

621. New service to 11,574 installations for both industrial, agricultural, lighting and heating and domestic purposes was given raising the number of live installations to 1,06,064 (94,490).

622. Six hundred and three irrigation pumps were serviced during the year bringing the total installations to 2,385 (1,782). The number of street lights and ornamental lights at the end of the year was 22,653 and 3,055 respectively.

623. Twenty-five thousand seven hundred and eight street lights of varying capacities from 60 C.P. to 1,000 C.P. in towns, cities and major municipalities and from 20 watts to 60 watts in other minor villages and municipalities were in existence at the end of the year.

624. The three generating stations at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Jog generated 46,23,12,650 (31,05,08,500) units of power. The total length of High Tension Transmission lines under charge stood at 1,801 (1,548) circuit miles and 1,353 route miles respectively as against 1,548 circuit miles and 1,100 route miles at the end of the previous year.

625. The total capital expenditure incurred during the year under "38—A.K.R.S. Hydro-Electric Works" excluding the net debit of Rs. 18,15,009 under stock and suspense accounts amounted to Rs. 1,72,96,195 (Rs. 2,26,22,592).

626. The expenditure under Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Project Works for both first and second stage including Civil Works and Transmission Line System between Jog and Bhadravati amounted to Rs. 15,51,617 during the year.

627. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 36,62,122 under major electrification schemes, and Rs. 3,06,666 under minor rural electrification schemes. Power supply to Towns and Villages.

628. The total expenditure incurred against the depreciation fund amounted to Rs. 6,25,063 against the revised Depreciation Fund works.

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grant of Rs. 11,00,000. Essential replacement and renewal works were undertaken. With the contribution of Rs. 29,88,155 towards Depreciation Fund, there was a closing balance of Rs. 2,09,99,199.

Stores.

629. The opening balance of stores at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,50,06,864 (Rs. 85,31,464) and articles worth Rs. 1,83,60,500 were purchased during the year. Stores of the value of Rs. 2,08,88,125 (Rs. 3,79,97,624) were issued. The closing balance of stocks was Rs. 1,24,79,239.

Interruptions.

630. There were 39 unforeseen interruptions lasting for a total period of 9 hours and 8 minutes, and 32 pre-arranged shut-downs lasting for 21 hours and 52 minutes.

Accidents

631. There were 37 fatal accidents to persons, of whom 8 were departmental men and 29 others. Thirty deaths were due to electrocution and the rest on account of other causes by fall from poles and during transport of materials.

General.

632. The Automatic Telephone System was handed over to the Posts and Telegraphs Department with effect from 1st April 1951, as per the Financial Integration Scheme.

CHAPTER IX—GEOLOGY.

(i) Geology.

633. The estimated value of minerals produced in the State other than gold and silver but including chromite, corundum, kaolin, manganese, asbestos, mica, ochres, soapstone, quartzite and ornamental stones was Rs. 32,23,147 (Rs. 11,92,600). The total amount of royalty payable for the year was Rs. 86,456 (Rs. 59,630). The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses was 119,284 (52,434) acres. The increase in acreage was mainly due to the large number of applications received for prospecting licenses for manganese, etc. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates for approval current during the year was 582(420).

634. The Geophysical surveys section of the department which had been functioning for nearly 12 years was finally merged with the geological survey of India and the services of the Geophysicist and Assistant Geophysicist were transferred. Geo-physical Survey.

635. The Bangarpet Taluk in the Kolar District, the Hosdurga Taluk in Chitaldrug District and Heggadadevankote Taluk, in Mysore District were geologically surveyed. Geological Survey.

636. The following mineral deposits were discovered as a result of survey and prospecting :—

Andalusite.—near Sasalu, Dodballapur Taluk.

Beryl.—near Beligrama, Pandavapura Taluk.

Crystalline calcite.—near Kalhalli, Chitaldrug Taluk.

Chromite.—near Hedani, Chitaldrug District.

Corundum.—at a number of places in Pavagada Taluk, at Mutnur, Bangarpet Taluk, at Hindaghatta near Mayakonda.

Feldspar.—near Kudineerkatte, Holalkere Taluk.

Graphite clay.—near Valagamadi, Bangarpet Taluk.

Kaolin.—near Ramanhalli, Dodballapur Taluk.

Kyanite.—near Chavalamane, Thirthahalli Taluk and at Kudineerkatte, Holalkere Taluk.

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637. The total value of minerals produced in the State was :—

		Rs.
Metals	...	5,80,60,403
Non-Metals :		
(i) Industrial minerals	...	16,47,509
(ii) Building materials	...	7,28,000
Total	...	6,03,81,912

638. In the Bellara Gold Mines, the mining work was confined mainly to mining and milling of ore. There was a total stock of 5,533·75 tons of ore including 2,718·73 tons of ore at the commencement of the year. There was an opening stock of 105 tolas, 14 annas and 2 grains weight of sponge gold at the commencement of the year. A weight of 1,034 tolas, 11 annas and 1 grain of sponge gold was obtained during the year from 3,486·18 tons of ore treated in the mill bringing the total stock to 1,140 tolas, 9 annas and 3 grains. Of this, 1,105-15-2 tolas were issued for refining and sale leaving a weight of 34-10-1 tolas as closing stock at the end of the year. A weight of 820-5-2 tolas of fine gold was sold for Rs. 92,898.

639. The Bellara Gold Mining Advisory Committee meetings were held three times during the year. The Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition as usual.

640. The public interest in obtaining mineral concessions in the State was continuous throughout as there was good market for manganese and other minerals. The public evinced keen interest in applying for mineral concessions during the year. Altogether 736 applications were received as against 313 in the previous year.

Training

641. Eleven graduates in Geology and one student from Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Occupational Institute received training in Typographical Survey, Underground Survey and mining methods, including care and use of the explosives and blasting. Two candidates who received training were employed as Assistant Geologists in the Department.

CHAPTER X—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

642. The state of Public Health during the year was satisfactory. The incidence of communicable diseases plague, small-pox and cholera was low; and as a preventive measure, 93,301 anti-plague inoculations, 688,577 anti-small-pox vaccinations and 339,424 anti-cholera inoculations were done. A total of 140,645 houses were fumigated. The total number of deaths reported during the year was 62,222, live-births registered was 131,592, the death-rate being 7·9 and the birth rate 16·8 respectively. State of Health.

643. Two thousand eight hundred and thirty one deaths were reported from small-pox. As a preventive measure, 688,577 vaccinations were done, of which 190,024 were primary and 498,553 re-vaccinations. Twenty-two places were declared infected with small-pox, while eight shandies including jatras were stopped for varying periods. The incidence was highest 97 in Kolar District and lowest, 11 in Hassan District. Small-pox.

644. One thousand one hundred and twenty-four deaths from cholera were reported during the year. Cholera was imported into Kolar District from the Thirupathi Hills (Madras Province) during the months of April, May and June 1950 through the pilgrims returning from Thirupathi Hills. Necessary precautions were taken. Three lakhs thirty nine thousand four hundred and twenty-four anti-cholera inoculations were performed. All the wells in the infected area and in the surrounding villages were chlorinated. The incidence was highest, forty-one in Mysore District and lowest, one in Chickmagalur District. Cholera.

645. During the year, 15,315 deaths from malaria were reported, of which 2,460 occurred in malnad areas and 12,855 in maidan areas. The death-rate from Malaria was 281 in malnad areas and 202 in maidan areas as compared with 416 and 219 respectively in the previous year. The incidence was highest, 361 in Mandya District and lowest, 138 in Bangalore District. Malaria.

646. There were 722 deaths from plague during the year as against 1,881 in the previous year. The highest incidence, 38 was reported in Mysore District and the lowest, Plague.

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nil in Chikmagalur District. As a preventive measure, 93,301 anti-plague inoculations were done. Eighty-two places were declared infected with plague and 15 shandies were closed for varying periods.

Births.

647. During the year, 1,31,692 live-births were registered giving a birth rate of 16·7 per mille of population as against 17·1 in the previous year. The birth rate was highest (24·3) in Shimoga District and lowest, (11·8) in Hassan District. The number of still-births reported during the year was 2,833.

Infant Mortality.

648. There were 9,866 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 74·9 (65·7).

Deaths.

649. During the year, 66,222 deaths were reported from all causes and the death-rate was 8·4 (9·4). The highest death-rate (9·2) was reported from Kolar District and the lowest (6·0) from Hassan District.

650. During the year, 23·2 per cent of deaths from all causes was due to malaria.

General.

651. Full-time District Health Officers were working in the Districts of the State except in Tumkur where the public health work continued to be under the charge of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

652. In addition to the Municipal Health Organisations in Bangalore, Mysore and Davangere Cities and in the Kolar Gold Field, full-time rural health organisations under the Department were working in 111 places both in malnad and maidan areas. In these units, special intensive preventive work was undertaken in respect of diseases predominent in these areas, such as malaria.

653. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund donated a substantial supply of two lakhs lbs. of skim milk powder to the Mysore State in November 1950 for distribution free of charge to undernourished and other deserving groups of children up to the age of twelve years and to expectant and nursing mothers. The Deputy Director of Public Health was appointed as the Liaison Officer between the Mysore Government and the U.N. I.C.E.F. to be responsible on behalf of Government for the conduct of the scheme of free distribution of milk powder. During the two months of the year, 17 centres were started for distributing milk to children and other vulnerable groups. The taking

up of the D.D.T. spraying in the Visvesvaraya Canal Area using mobile transport in one Secondary-Centre, and ordinary transport in the rest of the area at a cost of Rs. 5,69,320 was sanctioned in August 1950.

654. Dr. J. C. Carter and Dr. R. B. Watson of the Rockefeller Foundation visited Thirthahalli and Agumbe Secondary Centres in March 1950.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Bureau of Malariology.

655. A comprehensive study of the residual effects of various strengths of D.D.T. and gammexane as adulticides was made at Hiriyur. Systematic bi-annual spleen surveys of most of the villages in the Health Unit areas were conducted during the year. With the Rockefeller Foundation shifting the headquarters of their Regional Office from Shanghai to Bangalore and the availability of the services of a number of their experts, the starting of the Malaria Investigation Centre at Saklespur was sanctioned. Preliminary entomological and malario metric surveys in areas not included in the D.D.T. spraying programme were started.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

656. Measures against the control of epidemic diseases were undertaken in all the infected places. The chief work of the Bureau was in concerting measures to combat the epidemic of plague in the State.

Guineaworm control.

657. Control of Guineaworm infection in the villages by biological measures was continued. One hundred and twenty-three step wells were examined for the presence of cyclopes, restocked 34 wells with fish and chlorinated wells.

Bureau of Health Education.

658. The Bureau arranged the Health Section of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition as usual. The Bureau conducted a Health Inspectors' Training Class during the year. A batch of 50 students were selected and the theory part of the class was commenced in July 1950 and continued till the end of the official year. The Health propaganda unit toured for 105 days and covered nearly 3,380 miles with the fully equipped motor van. The unit screened 79 film-shows to an audience of about 58,000.

Maternity and Child Welfare work

659. The three Municipal Maternity Homes in Bangalore City (1) Manavarthpet Maternity Home, (2) Seth Chellaram Maternity Home and (3), Sm. Unnamalai Ammal

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Maternity Home at Palace Guttahalli continued to work during the year. Sri Pobbathi Krishniah Setty Maternity Home in Visvesvarapuram and *Dharmaprakasa* Sri N. Dasappa Thirumalamma Maternity Home in Town Hall area were graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja during the year. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in the III Division continued to work. The six Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Civil Station also continued to function.

660. The two milk centres, one at Tank Bund Road and another in Belimut Road, III Division, Bangalore City continued to work. Only poor children and expectant mothers are given one-fourth seer of milk daily in these centres.

661. The Market Show in the Bangalore City Market and the Swimming competitions in the Bangalore Municipal Swimming Pool which were not being held for some years past were revived during the year.

662. Five thousand-one hundred and forty (5,049) dogs were destroyed during the year.

663. Health Inspectors, Assistant Health Officers and Health Officers regularly inspected the hotels, coffee clubs, bakeries etc., Bye-laws were strictly enforced in granting licenses and wherever the proprietors failed to effect the improvements, their licenses were cancelled.

(iii) Vaccination.

664. As a preventive measure, 688,577 vaccinations were performed, of which 190,024 were primary and 498,553 re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 2,831.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

665. At the Government Vaccine Institute, a total quantity of vaccine lymph enough for 1,422,770 cases was issued during the year. The demand for vaccine lymph continued to be heavy during the year and consequently both the production and issue of lymph were on the increase.

(v) Public Health Institute.

666. In the Medico-legal Section, 408 cases with 1,793 articles were received and examined during the year.

667. Out of 151 cases with 612 articles received and examined, poison was detected in 60 cases or in about 40 percent of the cases. Among the poisons, datura and arsenic head the list. Copper Sulphate, Mineral acids, opium and others follow respectively :—

668. In the Bacteriological Section, 17,574 samples were examined. Two lakhs and ten thousand doses of plague vaccine, 6,84,000 doses of cholera vaccine and 26,000 doses of typhoid vaccine were manufactured during the year.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

669. At the commencement of the calendar year 1950, there were 470 (451) medical institutions. With the opening of 20 new Medical Institutions during the year, the total was 490 at the close of the year.

670. There was on an average, one institution for every 60·1 (62·7) square miles of area and for every 14,957 (15,594) of population.

671. Out of 490 institutions, 443 were public, 28 non-public, 13 private-aided and 6 private non-aided; 83 were hospitals and 407 dispensaries.

672. Though 33 dispensaries could not work regularly for want of medical personnel, either during the whole or part of the year, periodical visits by the nearest Assistant Surgeons were arranged.

673. The total number of beds in all the institutions was 5,671 (5,404). Of these, 2,355 were for men and 3,316 were for women and children.

674. The average population served per bed in the State was 1,343·3 (1,356·2). The number of beds for a 1,000 population in the State, was 1·34 as compared to ·24 in India.

675. In major hospitals like Victoria, Vani Vilas, Minto Ophthalmic, Krishnarajendra, Cheluvamba and McGann Hospitals, the daily average of in-patients treated was far in excess of the available number of beds.

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Hundreds of patients were treated on extra beds spread on the floor.

In-patients.

676. The total number of fresh admissions as in-patients in all the medical institutions was 141,933 (141,070). Of these, 47,487 were men, 75,450 women and 18,996 children.

Out-patient.

677. The number of new out-patients treated was 7,691,372 (7,681,947). Of these, 345,332 were men, 1,994,446 women and 2,423,594 children.

678. The following were the diseases for which the highest number of in-patients were treated and the number of deaths that took place under those diseases :—

Diseases	Number of in-patients	
	Treated	Died
	No.	No.
1. Diseases of the Respiratory System except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs.	4,029	121
2. Malaria	10,234	205
3. Ulcers	1,117	33
4. Some General diseases ...	2,984	190
5. Pneumonia	5,817	414
6. Diseases of the eye	4,945	4
7. Deficiency or nutritional diseases ...	2,512	178
8. Dysentery	2,705	122
9. Some diseases of the urinary system ...	3,752	106
10. Enteric Fever	2,493	165

679 The following gives the comparative statistics of some diseases in the urban and rural areas :—

Diseases	State Total	City areas	Non-City areas
	No.	No.	No.
1. Tubercle of the lungs ...	9,930	7,716	2,214
2. Other tubercular diseases ...	12,242	8,267	3,975
3. Diseases of the nervous system ...	1,17,702	25,294	92,508
4. Diseases of digestive system ...	4,64,912	1,00,906	3,64,006
5. Diseases of the teeth and gums ...	73,079	33,914	39,163
6. Gonorrhœa ...	25,076	10,234	14,842
7. Syphilis ...	20,887	8,765	19,122
8. Diseases of the male generative system ...	19,252	2,117	17,165
9. Diseases of the female generative system ...	1,17,785	49,065	62,720

Surgical Operations.

680. The number of surgical operations performed in all the institutions was 135,245 (133,903). Of these, 112,690 resulted in cure, 19,529 in relief, 2,896 in being discharged otherwise and 230 in death, giving a mortality of ·13 (·15) per 100 operated.

Parturition cases

681. The total number of parturition cases both in and outside the institutions was 71,910 (66,620).

Maternal deaths.

682. There were 472 deaths among the parturition cases that were conducted in the State, the maternal mortality rate being 6·75 (6·84) per 1,000 births.

Infant deaths

683. Out of 69,898 births, 66,310 were live-births and 3,588 still-births. Among the former, 1,955 infants died resulting in an infant mortality rate of 29·48 (26·01) per 1,000 live-births.

Finance.

684. The income of the Department was Rs. 10,81,011 (Rs. 11,27,922). The hospital receipts realised from paying patients, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,47,894 (Rs. 4,07,122). The contributions from local bodies, including the Bangalore City and Civil Station Municipalities and the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields amounted to Rs. 4,85,300 (Rs, 4,90,800). A sum of Rs. 1,53,817 (Rs. 2,30,000) was realised by the sale of medicines to other departments. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 39,07,117 (Rs. 24,18,215) was spent on salaries and establishment,

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Rs. 20,49,338 (Rs. 17,13,752) on diet, Rs. 24,80,991 (Rs. 20,65,913) on medicines and hospital necessaries and Rs. 1,76,970 (Rs. 2,53,394) on bedding and clothing.

Special Hospitals.

Hospitals	New admissions of In-patients	Out-patients treated during the year	In-patients died	Surgical Operations performed
1. Victoria Hospital, Bangalore	13,843	89,802	657	15,095
2. Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore.	13,368	42,069	79	100
3. Children's Hospital, Bangalore.	1,756	the daily average treated was 47·36 (43·70)		
4. The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.	2,715	46,577	1	5,750
5. Mental Hospital, Bangalore	1,084	5,364	79	...
6. Bowring Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore.	4,800	46,853	202	1,164
7. The Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.	10,681	48,854	336	...
8. H. S. I. S. Gosha Hospital, Bangalore.	1,661	11,554	33	...
9. The Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.	9,909	90,744	606	12,092
10. The Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.	897	2,061	55	5,817
11. The Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.	7,543	33,611	52	1,264
12. Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields.	3,817	31,637	15	...
13. The Shantha Bai Deva Rao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore.	219	723	38	...
14. The Leper Asylum, Bangalore City.	320	247	29	...
15. The Epidemic Diseases Hospitals, Bangalore City, Civil Station, Bangalore, Mysore and K. G. F.	2,851	4,264	522	...
16. The Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields.	2,377	78,932	180	1,455

Item No. 1. In the E.N.T. department 20,357 patients were treated.

2. One hundred and sixteen mothers gave births to twins.

9. In the E.N.T. department 30,342 cases were treated.

685. A 400 K.V.P, Maximar Therapy Unit, purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,36,000 was installed in the Radiology Department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. The old shock unit, of the diagnostic section was replaced by a latest 200 M.A. unit, purchased at a cost of Rs. 75,000. This Unit is very up-to-date and the diagnostic work and technique have now improved considerably. Five hundred mgms of Radium at a cost of Rs. 55,000 was also recently purchased. The B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme was sanctioned and put into operation from 1st March 1950 in Bangalore. A Medical Officer who received intensive training in the United States of America in this specialised work was employed for this purpose and the vaccination of school children was being conducted under his guidance. The work is expected to be spread over for another five years. Tuberculosis Clinics were opened at Hassan and the necessary staff and equipment for similar Clinics at Tumkur and Mandya were sanctioned. Donations for medical relief amounting to nearly Rs. 1,41,820 were received from the philanthropic public.

686. For the first time in India, the Tuberculosis Scale sale Campaign was inaugurated by the Tuberculosis Association of India. In Mysore also a Central Committee of official and non-official members was formed, the Vice-President (Senior Surgeon in Mysore) as Chairman and the Secretary of the Association as Secretary of the Committee and the sale of Tuberculosis Scale through the State was authorised. A Mass Radiography was sanctioned and is functioning in the Out-Patient Department of the Victoria Hospital. The medical inspections of school-boys were in force in the Corporation (area) of Bangalore and in 82 moffusil centres.

CHAPTER XI—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education.

687. The year witnessed further strides in the field of education and there was an all round increase in different grades of institutions. On 31st March 1951, there were 13,872 public institutions with a total enrolment of 9,19,320 pupils.

688. The percentage of pupils under instruction in all the public institutions excluding literacy classes to the total estimated population of school-going age of 22,67,920 was 38·46, 52·23 for boys and 23·89 for girls. On an average, there was one school for an area of 2·57 square miles and for every 790 persons.

High Schools

689. There was an increase in the number of High Schools during the year. One more Girls' Municipal High School was opened during the year. The number of high Schools increased from 189 to 209 and their total strength from 56,895 to 62,484. The District Boards in the State which have taken up the question of starting High Schools under their management opened 14 more High Schools during the year thus bringing the number of District Board Schools to 30.

690. Additional centres for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1951 were sanctioned with a view to affording greater facilities to the students appearing for the examination.

Middle Schools.

691. The number of Middle Schools increased from 707 with an enrolment of 1,24,967 pupils to 711 with a strength of 1,33,771.

692. The scheme of sanctioning of 50 New Type Middle Schools with a view to providing middle school education in the rural parts was continued and the number of New Type Middle Schools increased from 533 to 584 Schools. Their strength rose from 89,718 pupils (with 32,658 pupils of the middle school classes and 57,060 pupils in primary classes) to 99,227 pupils (38,984 pupils in the middle school classes and 61,243 in the primary classes). On an average, there were 67 pupils studying in middle chool classes of every new type middle school, when there were 188 pupils for every pucca middle school.

693 The following statement shows the number of students in the different grades of public institutions :—

Sl. No.	Grades of Institutions	Number		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	University Colleges including Central Government	16,325	2,206	18,531
2	Oriental Colleges ...	603	37	640
3	High Schools ...	49,414	13,070	62,484
4	Middle Schools ...	10,4,372	29,399	1,33,771
5	Primary Basic Schools (including Nursery).	4,28,416	2,17,429	6,45,845
6	Special Schools ...	53,613	4,436	58,049
	Total ...	6,52,743	2,66,577	9,19,320

694. The average daily attendance of pupils in all public institutions was 8,16,780 including literacy classes or 82·4 per cent as against 7,54,040 or 81·3 per cent of the number on rolls.

695. Although the expansion of Primary Education in the State by opening every year 400 schools in rural parts was for a limited period, the annual expansion was continued till 1949-50 and a change was found needed as an economy measure and only 100 schools at a cost of Rs. 39,983 recurring and Rs. 15,000 non-recurring were sanctioned during the year. Primary Education.

696. The working of the scheme of compulsory attendance was found ineffective and the scheme was abolished in 27 taluks of the State and the Elementary Education Act of 1941 was therefore proposed to be amended suitably. This resulted in the abolition of 8 Kannada Educational Ranges showing a savings to the extent of 2·19 lakhs.

697. The number of Primary Schools in the State increased from 10,014 with a total strength of 6,34,181 pupils inclusive of 2,11,689 girls to 10,184 schools with an enrolment of 6,35,206 including 2,13,648 girls.

698. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities during the year. The Council conducted 2,396 (3,793) literacy classes including 270 (259) classes for women. The total number of persons under instruction was 47,095 (76,959). The number of persons made literate was 35,931 (34,175). Adult Education.

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699. The number of new libraries started in rural parts during the year was 65 (68).

700. The annual Government grant to the Council continued to be Rs. 5 lakhs for the year.

Depressed Classes Education.

701. The number of separate institutions for the education of the Depressed Class students increased from 449 to 465 but their strength decreased from 18,612 to 17,687 of whom 7,538 were boys and 3,175 were girls of depressed classes. The decrease in the number of scholars was due to the free admission of students of depressed classes in general schools.

Muslim Education.

702. The number of separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls increased from 1,216 to 1,229 and the enrolment from 73,146 (39,741 boys and 33,405 girls) to 75,078 (40,666 boys and 34,412 girls). Altogether there were 57,067 boys and 38,413 girls of the Muslim community under instruction during the year.

Education for Women.

703. The number of separate institutions for the education of women increased from 1,004 to 1013 (inclusive of 270 literacy classes) and their enrolment from 1,00,106 (inclusive of 3,939 boys) to 1,04,524 including 4,211 boys. In addition, 1,66,264 girls were studying in boys' schools making a total of 2,66,577 girls under instruction in the State as against 2,58,908 in the previous year, forming 29 per cent of the total number of pupils attending all types of educational institutions.

704. The results at the S.S.L.C. Middle School and Upper Primary and other Examinations in respect of girl candidates were as follows:—

Sl. No.	Kind of Examination	Number		Percentage
		Examined	Passed	
1	S.S.L.C.	1,964	916	46·6
2	Middle Schools ...	5,820	3,813	65·5
3	Upper Primary ...	676	272	40·2
4	Sanskrit Examination ...	56	35	62·5
5	Commercial Examination ...	110	46	41·8
6	Teacher-training Examination	107	105	98·1

Scholarships.

705. During the year, liberal amounts, as detailed below, were made available for the award of scholarships:—

			Rs.
1	Backward Class students	...	1,47,150
2	Depressed Classes (boys only)	...	75,860

		Rs.
3	Muslims	8,100
4	General	8,000
5	Merit	1,080
6	Special	2,500
7	Sanskrit education	11,741
8	Military	33,145
9	Girls (including Rs. 2,810 for Muslim girls)	23,290
10	Malnad scholarships	4,500
11	Other scholarships	5,698

706. A sum of Rs. 60,000 was also provided as an additional allotment for depressed class and backward class scholarships in addition to Rs. 99,834 for schools in Civil Area, Bangalore. A sum of Rs. 1,06,500 was also provided for foreign scholarships.

707. The number of pupils receiving scholarships was 3,487 in High Schools and 4,861 in Middle schools. In addition, 8,510 pupils enjoyed full fee concession in High Schools. Free Studentships.

708. The following statement shows the results at the several Public Examinations :—

Examination	Number		Percentage of passes
	appeared	passed	
1. S.S.L.C. Examination ...	18,901	8,953	47·22
2. Middle School „ ...	39,129	22,917	58·57
3. Upper Primary Examination	2,599	1,012	38·94
4. Teachers' Certificate „ ...	366	359	98·09
5. Sanskrit Examination ...	655	407	62·14
6. Commercial „ ...	3,300	1,192	36·12

709. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of Scouting on 15th January 1951 was 45,680 (44,495). The usual annual grant was made to the Boy Scouts of Mysore. Boy Scouts.

710. During the year, medical inspection was in force in all Government Schools in the Bangalore Corporation area and in 82 mofussil centres. During the year, 10 private practitioners were reappointed in 10 centres. Medical Inspection

711. The total expenditure on public instruction including University Education amounted to Rs. 3,11,43,520 (Rs. 2,56,39,471). Of this, a sum of Rs. 9,32,310 (9,65,280) was spent on institutions managed by Central Government, Rs. 1,70,14,530 (Rs. 1,19,56,122) on institutions managed by State Government; Rs. 1,37,159 Finance]

(Rs. 55,546) by District Boards, Rs. 11,89,541 (Rs. 10,13,010) by Municipalities, Rs. 36,17,310 (Rs. 24,50,720) on Aided Institutions, Rs. 2,07,219 (Rs. 69,582) on Unaided but recognised institutions, Rs. 28,50,811 (Rs. 8,01,103) on buildings Rs. 10,86,359 (Rs. 4,72,402) on furniture and equipment, Rs. 8,80,699 on scholarships and Rs. 30,97,247 (Rs. 30,68,519) on other Miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 2,21,65,759 (Rs. 1,65,10,270) or 71·17 (74·34) per cent of the total expenditure.

712. The average cost of general school education per head of population was Rs. 3-6-8. Of this, a sum of Rs. 2-11-6 (Rs. 1-14-7) or 79·26 (78·17) per cent was met from State Funds.

713. Provisions of Rs. 35,000 for mid-day lunch to the pupils of High and Middle Schools and Rs. 2,000 for new type Middle Schools were made during the year.

(ii) University of Mysore.

Strength.

714. The number of students in the University institutions including affiliated Colleges was 13,422 (11,508).

715. Provision was made for the study of the following subjects under the diversified courses of studies :—

1. Domestic Science and Music at the Intermediate stage in Women's College at Bangalore and Mysore.
2. Journalism, Law, Aesthetics, Social Administration, History of Science, History of Civilization, Education and Public Administration at the B.A. Degree Stage.
3. B.A. (Hons.), Indology.
4. Diploma courses in German and French.
5. Post-Graduate Diploma courses in (b) Indology and (ii) Law.
6. Provision for the Ph.D. Degree in Science and Arts subjects.

Convocation.

716. The thirty-first annual Convocation of the University was held on 2nd February 1951. The number of candidates who were admitted in person to the several Degrees was 1,438 including 222 lady candidates. Three hundred and four candidates took their degrees in *In Absentia*. The Hon'ble Sri P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice, High Court of Madras, addressed the new graduates.

717. At a special convocation held on 10th April 1951, the degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) was conferred on Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic. Special Convocation.

718. The National Institute of Engineering, Mysore, was affiliated to the University. Affiliation.

719. Seventy-eight extension lectures were arranged in different parts of the State. Extension Lectures.

720. A sum of Rs. 39·5 (Rs. 44·6) lakhs was granted to the University for the year. Grant.

721. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was provided for the award of Backward Community Scholarships and Rs. 78,500 for the award of Depressed Class Scholarships. Scholarships.

722. The value of the Depressed Class Scholarships was enhanced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem in the case of Degree courses and from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 in the Intermediate and Diploma courses. All Depressed class students were exempted from payment of tuition and examination fees.

723. Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the development of post-graduate research training facilities in the Department of Chemistry by the creation of services section.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

724. Subventions were paid to 29 authors and editors of books and publishers of journals out of the provision of Rs. 2,500 made under "Encouragement to Authors" during the year. In the competition for the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Literary prizes, 21 works were received. Of these 14 did not come up under purview of rules. The remaining 7 works (3 manuscripts and 4 printed books) were taken up for consideration. A committee was appointed to adjudge the works received and award prizes.

(iv) Literature.

725. The number of books registered during the year was 192 (176).

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(v) The Mysore Government Museum.

Galleries.

726. The elimination of the deteriorated specimens in the Natural History section was continued. One hundred and sixteen specimens were acquired as new editions. About 66 valuable specimens relating to Zoology, Ethnology, Sculpture, Arms and Armour were added on to the Museum.

Archæology.

727. The typical and representative collection of sculpture housed in the Archæological section of the Museum was attractive and was witnessed by huge crowds of students of archæology. The Museum, collaborated with the Department of Archæology, Mysore, in the exhibition of Art and Archæology held at Mysore in January 1951 in connection with the Centenary celebrations of the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Zoology.

728. A collection of 13 reptiles and mammals was acquired for the Natural History Section.

729. There was a regular stream of school children visiting the Museum during the year. The total number of visitors to the Museum was 3,37,881 (2,34,596). The systematic guide lectures to students from Primary Schools on history, fauna, flora and industries of Mysore were delivered on Saturday mornings. Explanatory talks to illiterate visitors formed an important feature of educational work of the institution.

730. The grant for the Museum for the year was Rs. 11,300 (Rs. 11,080).

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai

731. The number of Muzrai Institutions in the State at the end of the year was 15,682. Of these, 14,724 were temples, 75 Jain basthis, 408 Muslim institutions, 388 mutts, 6 rest houses, 52 chattrams and 3 other religious institutions. Twenty-five mutts were under Government management.

732. The income from the various Muzrai institutions was Rs. 17,11,418 (Rs. 16,83,612). The expenditure of these institutions amounted to Rs. 13,48,834 (Rs. 13,76,600). The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 38,82,432 (Rs. 35,19,847). Expenditure.

733. An aggregate sum of Rs. 83,382 was realised during the year from jatras and cattle shows.

734. The Chattram Savings Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 1,41,823. The income and expenditure were Rs. 54,421 and Rs. 1,16,654 respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 79,589 at the end of the year. Chattram Savings Fund.

735. Special prayers were offered in all the Muzrai Institutions on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. The important Utsavams, jatras and car festivals and the urus of Nawab Tippu Sultan and Nawab Hyder Ali Khan at Gumbuz were conducted satisfactorily.

736. The Sri Sringeri Mutt and its properties continued to be under Government management. His Holiness the Senior Swamigalu was "Antharmukha" for some time; and while he was "Bahirmukha", a number of disciples had darshan of His Holiness. The investment of the funds of Sri Sringeri Mutt to the tune of Rs. 2,42,000 towards the construction of houses in the compound of Sri Shankara Mutt, Bangalore City, was sanctioned in April 1950. Further proposals regarding the construction of three types of houses out of the mutt funds in the said area at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,00,000 so as to fetch a permanent income of about Rs. 3,000 per month to the Mutt were under consideration.

737. The Special Research Committee constituted for the conservation of Sri Gomateswara Image at Sravanabelagola in August 1949 was engaged in examining the

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condition of the image in order to take measures necessary for the conservation of the idol.

738. A budget allotment of Rs. 1,75,000 was sanctioned under "13 Muzrai—3, Construction and repairs to Muzrai Institutions" out of State Funds.

739. The two Central Acts (1) The Charitable Endowments Act and (2) The Charitable and Religious Trusts Acts have been brought into force in the State from 1st April 1951.

740. "Sudharshana Japa" and "Shanigraha Homa" were performed for 48 days in Melkote during the months of February and March 1951 as desired by the Palace authorities.

741. Arrangements were made for tree-planting in the open spaces in front and round about temples as also in the temple lands.

742. The succession of Sri Madhavacharya to the peetha of Sri Vadiraja Mutt, Sodhe, Udipi, was sanctioned in February 1951.

743. The cash grant of Sri Rambhapuri Mutt, Balehonnur, Chikmagalur Taluk, was enhanced from Rs. 203-10-0 per annum to Rs. 1,200 per annum.

744. The total amount of endowments made by private individuals for the benefit of the instituitions or for religious or charitable purposes amounted to Rs. 97,000.

745. The feeding of Non-Brahmin pilgrims at the Mysore State Charities, Thirupati, and the State Chattram at Benares at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,465 and Rs. 2,395 per annum respectively was sanctioned in February 1951.

(ii) Archæology.

746. Inspection and survey tours of ancient monuments were undertaken in several parts of the State. Several inscriptions were collected and important sculptures, monuments and sites were noticed.

747. In addition to the inspection and study of ancient temples the work of exploration of ancient sites was also done wherever possible with promising results.

748. The most important measure undertaken during the year for the conservation of ancient monuments was the protection of megalithic sites in the Mysore State on the

same lines as those adopted in Madras. The question of conducting a more systematic survey of these megalithic sites in the State was also under consideration.

749. A copper plate grant of Medakere Nayak, Paleygar of Chitaldrug, was collected during the year and arrangements were being made to collect and edit new inscriptions in various places of the State. Epigrapy.

750. The Department participated in the exhibition of Art and Archæology organised in connection with the Centenary celebrations of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, held during the month of January 1951. It also participated in the exhibitions recently held in connection with the Malnad Conference at Shimoga and the 38th Cattle Show at Hassan. Arrangements were made for the display of a typical and representative collection of antiquities, photographs of views of architecture and sculpture in Mysore, charts, maps, etc., at these exhibitions.

751. Printed copies of the revised edition of the guides to Belur, Halebid, and Talkad were made available for sale. Arrangements were also made to print the Tamil inscriptions of the supplementary volumes to the Epigraphia Carnatica series at Madras.

752. The expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 31,352. A sum of Rs. 403 was realised by the sale of the Departmental publications and photographs.

(iv) Stationery Depot.

753. The value of the stock of stationery articles at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,35,853 (Rs. 2,54,348) and the value of additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 7,87,621 (Rs. 7,88,357) bringing the total stock at the end of the year to Rs. 9,23,474 (Rs. 10,42,705). The total cost of printing paper and stationery articles purchased during the year through the Stores Purchase Committee was Rs. 7,87,621 (Rs. 7,88,356).

754. The purchase of stationery articles, printing and writing papers and Mill boards was made through the Stores Purchase Committee. In a few cases, however, local purchases were made of small quantities of special varieties of stationery articles as a measure of emergency.

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755. The bulk of the requirements in respect of printing and writing papers and Mill boards was purchased from the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., as in the previous year.

756. The restoration of the economy cut ordered by Government in November 1949 in respect of the seven items of writing and duplicating papers referred to therein was continued to be operative during the year. As far as possible and consistent with quality, utility and rates, articles of Indian manufacture were purchased during the year in preference to articles of foreign manufacture in pursuance of the general policy enunciated by the Government of India. The supply of stationery articles to the several Municipalities and Local Boards on payment of cost was continued to be made during the year.

757. Articles of Mysore manufacture purchased during the year comprised the printing and writing papers from the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd, Bhadravati, red tape and red ink powder from Messrs. Khoday Ribbon, Carbon and allied Industries, Bangalore City, cotton tags and candles from Messrs. Home Industries, Bangalore, liquid gum bottles from the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, railway grade sealing wax from the Mysore Lac and Paint Works, Ltd., Mysore, lacquerware pen holders from Shree Toys Factory, Channapatna, bleached longcloth from Messrs. Khader Company, Bangalore City, and blotting pads from Messrs. Mahatma Cottage Industries, Shantigrama, Hassan District. The total value of these articles including cost, printing and writing papers amounted to Rs. 6,07,938 (Rs. 7,48,546).

(iii) Government Press.

758. The expenditure on the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 6,37,086 (Rs. 4,89,907) and Rs. 92,246 (Rs. 82,842) respectively.

759. The amount realised on account of subscription to the "Mysore Gazette" and advertisement and publication charges was Rs. 17,447 (Rs. 15,763).

Government Central Book Depot.

760. The publications of the Education Department, the Publicity Office, the Palace, the High Court of Mysore and the Red Cross Society, etc., were stocked and sold as usual at the Book Depot. The sale of educational publications

was carried on through 422 (512) recognised book-sellers and the official publications at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore. The number of subscribers to the High Court Report was 41 (58). The net cash realisation at the Government Book Depot was Rs. 3,93,269 (Rs. 2,17,031). The total issues during the year amounted to Rs. 4,64,453 (Rs. 2,68,099).

Government, Branch Press Mysore.

761. The usual work in connection with the Dasara and Birthday sessions, the work of the Mysore University and Railways, the work of the Oriental Research Institute and the Palace and the text-books of the Education Department were executed by the Branch Press, Mysore. The Coorg Government Gazette, Coorg Government Budget estimates, Proceedings of the Coorg Legislative Council meetings, bills, reports of the sessions cases, forms and registers required by the several departments of Coorg Government, the Calendar for 1950-51 of the Government College of Mercara and the question papers of the Mercara College, High School, and other question papers, which were hitherto being printed at the Central Press, Bangalore, ever since the amalgamation of the Civil Station Press with the Central Press, were transferred to the Government Branch Press, Mysore, from 1st January 1951. The question papers pertaining to the Public Examinations of the University and its constituent Colleges, Education Department including High Schools, Training Colleges, Indian University and of the Chief Accounts Officer, Southern Railways, Mysore, were also printed.

General.

762. Vocational classes in printing were given to 36 (32) students of the second and third year classes of the High Schools at Bangalore and Mysore. The number of candidates who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1951 with Printing and Book Binding as Optional subjects was 26, of whom 21 came out successful in that subject. Special arrangements were made for imparting instructions in theory and practice of printing for the benefit of the employees, who were desirous of improving knowledge and appear for the Commercial Examinations of the Government of Madras. The school for imparting elementary education to the younger apprentices and employees of the Press was conducted by the Department of Public Instruction.

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763. The starting of canteens both at the Central Press, Bangalore, and the Branch Press, Mysore, under the guidance of the Central Board for a period of six months was sanctioned, subject to the condition that they should be managed on a self-sufficient basis afterwards.

(v) Meteorology.

764. The Department of Meteorology was administered on an agency basis on behalf of the Government of India from 1st April to end of 31st December 1950 under the scheme for federal financial integration and was taken over by the Centre from 1st January 1951 with the exception of the non-federal items of the Department which were transferred to the Revenue Department with effect from 1st January 1951. These non-federal items relate solely to raingauge stations and publication of rainfall statistics.

(vi) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

765. The Department of Horticulture continued its activities connected with the introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of plants of economic and ornamental value A large collection of the most interesting ornamental and economically important plants were received from the various nurseries and botanical institutions from all over the world.

766. A number of ornamental and economic plants were propagated in the nursery for tree-planting drive.

767. Seeds and pots of both ornamental and economically important plants consisting of trees, shrubs and herbs were collected for sale and departmental supply. Some of the important varieties of seeds were also offered in exchange to some botanical and horticultural institutions both in and abroad. Botanical specimens were supplied to Colleges for examination and collection purposes. The control of insect pests and diseases attacking the horticultural crops continued. The spraying staff visited all the Government Horticultural farms and gardens, private orchards and gardens.

Lalbagh.

768. The Lalbagh maintained its popularity and high reputation as a centre of horticultural interest and scientific and technical utility. The general public availed themselves of the gardens for pleasure and recreations, while the

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natural science students made use of the gardens for biological studies. Exchanges of plants with a number of institutions and private collectors, local and abroad, were continued and have resulted in the acquisition and introduction of many interesting and noteworthy species.

769. Public recreation grounds under the control of the department continued to maintain their popularity as places of public resorts and beauty spots. The lawns, footpaths and roads were kept clean and tidy by timely weeding, mowing, manuring, etc.

Horticultural shows.

770. The summer horticultural show was held on 5th and 6th of August 1950, and the winter show was held on 4th and 5th February 1951.

Parks and gardens of the Palace, Mysore.

771. All the gardens and parks of the Palace were well maintained.

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological gardens, Mysore.

772. The total gate collections of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore, was Rs. 25,945. Children below four years and of local private schools numbering 9,108 were admitted free. The first Friday of every month continued to be set apart for admission to ladies and children.

773. The following additions were made to the zoo gardens:—

1. A pair of slothbear cubs received from Kalkere.
2. A male bison calf from Bhadravati.
3. A pair each of giant salamanders, racoons and modern ducks presented by the Japanese Government to the Prime Minister of India.
4. One white elephant and a pair of camels from the Palace.
5. A pair of parakeets and 3 Burmese fowls from Chamundi Vihar.

Koramangala Farm.

774. The Koramangala Farm was mainly set apart for the production of vegetables and grass for which there was a great demand. Many varieties of vegetables (both exotic and indigenous) were grown in the farm. The total quantity of grass and vegetables supplied to the customers during the year was 1,517,450 lbs. and 95,660 lbs., respectively.

775. The amount realised by the sale of produce for the year was Rs. 31,508.

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Propaganda and Demonstration work.

776. The district advisory staff visited during the year 2,861 villages in the State to conduct the necessary propaganda and demonstration in the correct method of planting trees, pruning and manuring and other cultural operations including plant pest control and afforded technical advice regarding selection of suitable land for starting new orchards and vegetable gardens.

Tree Planting Drive.

777. The total number of fruit, fuel yielding, manurial nd other varieties of economic plants supplied during the year in connection with the celebration of "Vanamahotsava" was 3,25,402 valued at Rs. 85,678.

Nandi Hill Station.

778. The Nandi Hill Station continued to be popular as a health and pleasure resort due to a large influx of visitors throughout the year. Besides this, a large number of sight-seers, pilgrims to the temple and students from various Colleges for Botanical study and Engineering survey visited the place The vegetarian and non-vegetarian hotels were maintained throughout the year. Arrangements were made for the prompt supply of daily needs. A dispensary, sub-post office and police out-post functioned from 15th March 1951 to July 1951.

Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station.

779. The season was very conducive to the stay of the visitors on account of the temperate climate. As usual, the vegetarian and non-vegetarian hotels and oilman stores were maintained.

780. The department took part in the All-India Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Mysore in October 1950 and displayed instructive and interesting exhibits connected with horticultural work and held demonstrations in fruit preservation.

(vii) Stores Purchase Committee.

781. The total value of all purchases arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several departments of Government both from firms in India and abroad amounted to Rs. 1,86,74,778 (Rs. 1,22,45,741). The value of orders placed with firms in India was Rs. 1,31,81,398 (Rs. 86,31,943) and the value of orders placed in foreign countries was Rs. 54,93,380 (Rs. 36,13,798) during the year.

782. The prices of almost all materials continued to be high. The increase in the value of purchases was mostly due to violent fluctuations in prices of the materials.

783. Since the Mysore Railway was integrated with the Government of India Railways, the question of terminating of the services of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, Ltd., as Consulting and Inspecting Engineers for Mysore in London, which were no longer required, was under consideration.

784. Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, Ltd., London, inspected the remaining portion of the orders placed long before the integration of the Mysore Railways with the Government of India Railways. The Trade Agent's Office in London continued to render assistance to the Stores Purchase Committee.

785. The total tonnage of consignments imported by the Clearing Agents during the year was 8,466 tons, and the total cost incurred was Rs. 27,61,697 including customs duty, landing charges, harbour dues, commission and other incidental charges for the transport of goods to their respective destinations. A sum of Rs. 2,30,892 was recovered from the Customs authorities, Madras and Bombay, as refund of excess customs duty, transit dues, etc., during the year and remitted to the Imperial Bank of India, Madras and Bombay, to the credit of the Mysore Government.

786. Eighty firms were newly registered and put on the approved list of the Stores Purchase Committee during the year.

787. The total expenditure on the Stores Purchase Committee, including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid towards the Trade Agent's Office in London, the charges paid to Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, Ltd., London, and salaries, establishment and contingencies of the Office, amounted to Rs. 53,667, which works up to 0·28 per cent as against 0·40 per cent during the previous year.

(viii) Public Service Commission.

788. The number and percentage of appointments held by Brahmins and Backward Communities in the Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Services of the State during the year 1950-51 were as follows:—

Caste	Gazetted Service		Non-Gazetted Service	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Brahmins	592	41·29	15,653	33·20
Backward Communities ...	845	58·71	31,483	66·80
Total ...	1,437	100·00	47,136	100·00

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789. Applications were invited from qualified candidates after obtaining the forecast of vacancies from the Unit Officers and approved lists "A" and "B" were issued. The response from graduates of Backward Communities for Class I service was not satisfactory. However, after the results of the supplemental examination of the University were announced, applications from Backward Community graduates were again invited and supplementary lists were issued.

790. All appointments (both ministerial and executive including technical) for which no approved lists were issued, were advertised individually.

791. One thousand four hundred and ninety-nine vacancies were advertised and dealt with according to rules during the year.

792. The scheme of selection of candidates by competitive examination was suspended pending constitution of the Commission for 1950-51, proposals were also submitted for the revival of the scheme for the year 1951-52 and orders of Government thereon were still awaited.

793. For every application, petition, memorial, and appeal for appointment, transfer of names from one approved list to another, change of unit, second chance of appointment, grant of exemption from age limit, knowledge of Kannada, required qualifications for any posts, etc., a fee of rupee one was ordered to be levied, candidates belonging to Depressed Classes being exempted from payment of this fee. A total revenue of Rs. 21,224 was realised.

794. Irregular appointments and promotions were promptly checked by systematic inspection of unit offices of recruitment by the inspecting staff.

795. Proposals were submitted to Government to revise the list of Backward Communities under Article 16 (4) of the Constitution. Orders thereon were awaited.

(ix) Anti-Corruption Measures.

796. At the commencement of the year, there were 758 petitions pending enquiry. During the year, 783 petitions were received; of the total number of petitions received, 297 containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into, the allegations made in 73 instances were found to be either

false or incapable of proof; and enquiries in respect of 47 cases in which the allegations were substantiated resulted in 3 Government servants being dismissed from service, services being dispensed with in the case of two, two removed from service, two compulsorily retired from service, three retired, five reduced, one Food Sheristedar and one Revenue Inspector reverted as Clerks, one Forest Checking Inspector and one Ranger reverted as Foresters, one Octroi Superintendent reverted as Loan Clerk and ordered to reimburse the Municipality in a sum of Rs. 76, increments were stopped in the case of three, fifteen warned, one reprimanded and three transferred. In the case of one, promotion was stopped for two years. A sum of Rs. 9,508-8-0 was ordered to be recovered from the insurance amount due to an Agricultural Inspector. One Superintendent of the Industries and Commerce Department was ordered to pay a sum of Rs. 11. A sum of Rs. 42 was ordered to be recovered from a Sericultural Operative. Excess travelling allowance amount drawn by an Accountant was recovered.

797. One Assistant Commissioner who had been prosecuted under the Prevention of Corruption Act, and committed to Sessions to take his trial was convicted by the Court of Sessions to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. His son who was also proceeded against was convicted and released on bail with a direction to appear and receive sentence when called upon within a period of one year and in the meantime to keep peace and be of good behaviour.

798. One Inspector of Schools and a school master stated to have falsely claimed and drawn pay in the name of a bogus school master and misappropriated the same were ordered to be prosecuted in a Court of Law.

799. Three cases of black-marketing in which prosecutions were launched in Courts of Law ended in convictions.

800. In the case of a cloth merchant, his license was cancelled for violating the conditions of his license. Similarly, the quota allotted to an iron merchant was reduced.

801. Charges were framed against one General Manager of a Silk Factory, two Executive Engineers, three Assistant Engineers, five Sub-overseers and one Supervisor of the Public Works Department, one Superintendent of the Iron

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and Steel Works, one Amildar, one Special Sheristedar, four Revenue Inspectors, one Head Clerk, one Food Accountant, four Shanbogues, one Patel, one Peon, one Darkhast Clerk and two Depot Clerks of the Revenue Department, three Sub-Registrars, two Sub-Inspectors of Police, three Police Constables, one Assistant Surgeon (II Class), one Chief Jailor and one Deputy Jailor of the Prisons Department, two Assistant Directors, one Inspector, two Operatives, one Accountant and one Van Driver of the Sericulture Department and one Clerk of the Sales-tax Department.

802. Preliminary enquiries were either completed or nearing completion against four Heads of Departments, one Inspector of Industries and Commerce Department, one Auditor, one Officer of the Public Health Department, two Clerks of the Education Department, one Police Inspector and one Sub-Inspector, one Special Sheristedar and one Steward, one Accountant and a Clerk of a Government Hospital.

(x) Efficiency Audit.

803. Forty-three inspections of Government Offices were conducted during the year including Hospitals, Health Units, Food Depots and other institutions. Nine Taluk Offices and two Sub-Division Offices were inspected under the scheme of Revenue Audit. Five multi-purpose co-operative societies were inspected at the instance of the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The Branch also conducted several surprise inspections.

804. The inspections disclosed a number of cases of leakages and loss of revenue due to Government amounting to Rs. 6,964 apart from the contribution demand aggregating to Rs. 14,000 which had not been booked. The concerned officers were addressed to take action for effecting recoveries and for fixing responsibility for the leakages or loss.

805. In order to minimise routine correspondence and facilitate quick disposal of work in Government offices, the question of enhancing the powers exercised by several Heads of Departments was also examined in this Branch and assistance was rendered to the Committee appointed by Government to go into this question. Final orders of Government have been passed in this behalf.

806. Among the more important matters investigated or enquired into are cases of misuse of petrol coupons supplied for departmental use, misappropriation of salaries payable to Government servants or falsely claimed on behalf of persons who were not actually on duty, misuse of Government materials and misuse of Rural Development Funds, Village Panchayet Funds, Muzrai Funds and other grants.

807. The Branch conducted the audit of accounts of the Central Jail, Bangalore, in pursuance of certain allegations of serious irregularities made against the then Superintendent of the Jail and further action is being taken in that connection. The audit of the accounts of the office of the Agricultural Engineer was also conducted.

808. The accounts of the Taluk Reserve Depot, Nelamangala, and the allied Sales Depots were audited in detail, in connection with alleged misappropriation of stocks and cash to the extent of Rs. 26,000. An enquiry was also conducted in this behalf and a report submitted to Government. This Branch also assisted the Anti-corruption Branch and other departments in investigating loss of Government money and stock and other valuable materials belonging to Government.

(xi) Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.

809. The work relating to rehabilitation of the displaced persons who have migrated into Mysore State continued to be under the administration of the Revenue Commissioner who also continued to be the Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons. The Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, was co-opted as an additional member of the said Advisory Committee. The question of expanding the Advisory Committee by including three refugees as members of the Committee was under the consideration of Government.

810. The Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons met 15 times during the year to discuss various measures for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons.

811. The said Advisory Committee was empowered to sanction rehabilitation urban loans not exceeding Rs. 2,500

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in each case for resettlement of displaced persons who wish to settle in trade, business and industry. The Revenue Commissioner was empowered to sanction tailoring advances to the tune of Rs. 657 in each case to displaced persons who wish to settle in that profession.

812. *Registration.*—The total number of displaced persons who migrated into Mysore State consisted of 8,037 persons from 1,902 families. Of these, 91 families comprising of 267 persons left the State on issue of free railway passage to rehabilitate themselves in other States on employment offered to or business facilities secured by them.

813. The displaced persons in the State were classified as follows according to their state of origin in Pakistan :—

			Families	*Persons*
1.	Sindh	...	1,328	6,032
2.	Punjab	...	378	1,329
3.	NorthWest Frontier Province, etc.	...	105	409

814. *Relief.*—The grant of cash doles at the rate of Rs. 12 per adult and Rs. 8 per child per month in the case of the aged, infirm, disabled, unattached women, etc., was extended during the year. The expenditure of Rs. 8,461 in this behalf was met out of the amount of Rs. 99,382 contributed by several philanthropic persons and institutions towards the Refugee Relief Fund.

815. Medical aid, transport charges and advances (pending settlement of pensions due to displased persons from Pakistan) were also given to the displaced persons.

816. Some of the displaced persons were housed in Dharmasalas of Bangalore City and Civil Station, Bangalore, as also in a portion of the *Rao Bahadur* Thotadappa's Choultry taken out for rent. Cloth and ready-made garments were also distributed among the displaced persons belonging to about 200 families.

817. *Rehabilitation Measures.*—A total sum of Rs. 13,796-15-0 was disbursed among 20 families by way of rehabilitation loans for both trade, business and industry and for tailoring.

818. Loans were sanctioned for starting of various businesses, as cloth business, general and provisions business, hotels and restaurants, transpost business, cycle

shops, hard-ware business, chemists and druggists, ayurvedic, charcoal business, miscellaneous and tailoring.

819 *Housing Schemes*—The Government of India sanctioned a further loan of Rs. 2,36,500 towards the cost of 200 sites and establishment charges for construction of houses in Jayanagar Extension, Bangalore, in addition to Rs. 4·8 lakhs sanctioned during 1949-50. The City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, who have been entrusted with the work of constructing the houses spent a sum of Rs. 26,853 over the purchase of building materials and work portion. The work of construction in respect of 50 houses in the first instance has been taken up by the Trust Board.

820. The City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, reserved three twin types houses in Kumara Park West Extension, Bangalore, for allotment to displaced persons at a cost of Rs. 9,190 per house and they were proposed to be allotted to three houseless displaced persons who were also given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 5,000 each in two cases.

821. *Grant of Maintenance allowance.*—One hundred and seventy-one applications were received and of these, 136 were enquired into and 115 cases were recommended for grant of the allowance. Sanction of the Government of India was accorded in 66 cases involving a total sum of Rs. 1,798 per month and disbursement of this amount was made through Treasuries.

822. *Financial Assistance to displaced students.*—Two hundred and fifty-seven students were granted a sum of Rs. 10,789 by way of stipend during the year. This amount was advanced by the State Government subject to reimbursement from the Government of India.

BANGALORE,
Dated 11th July 1952

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

S.A.R.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1950-51.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	2,19,93	1,61,74	3,45,55	41,22
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	1,15,00	1,14,87	81,41	1,02,95
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Khayamgutta	5,30	5,18	2,72	4,64
3. Miscellaneous	21,93	20,53	16,61	22,34
4. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*4,32*	*4,11*	*74*	*4,72*
Total ...	1,37,91	1,36,47	1,00,00	1,25,21
A-1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	28,22	28,00	21,09	32,03
2. Contribution to Government from Net Surpluses of Mining Companies ...	20,00	20,00	14-04	24,93
3. Other Leases	67	69	77	1 11
4. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	5	5	17	9
5. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	*1*
Total ...	48,93	48,73	36,07	58,15
A-2. Duty on Gold	...	...	4,23	...
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	33,68	42,81	36,82	67,96
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agencies.	44,81	44,31	32,46	55,89
3. Forest Industries	50	50	69	76
4. Miscellaneous	1,03	52	2,25	1,55
5. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	*1*
Total ...	79,96	88,1[illegible]	72,23	1,26,25
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	77,00	78,50	60,70	85,53
2. Toddy	1,01,50	83,65	58.66	83,43
3. Ganja and Majum	9,50	9,20	7,17	9,94
4. Opium	2,80	2,80	2,13	4,02
5. Other Receipts	16,20	16,36	10,88	17,20
6. Deduct—Refunds	*2,25*	*1,80*	*88*	*1,87*
Total ...	2,04,75	1,88,71	1,38,56	1,98,25
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	26,05	26,20	18,73	29,30
2. Court Fee Stamps	15,10	15,10	12,88	17,50
3. Stamped Papers for Copies... ...	1,50	1,90	1,03	1,20
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ...	2,50	2,50	8,46	5,11
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	1,00	1,00	74	1,94

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
6. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	22	22	29	21
7. Deduct—Refunds	*4,20*	*4,20*	*3,19*	*5,33*
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment-Tax Stamps.	*2,19*	*2,19*	*3,04*	*4,43*
Total ...	39,98	39,93	30,90	44,90
D 1. Income-Tax—				
1. Income-Tax	1,31,05	...	1,77,62	...
2. Super-Tax	67,00	..	50,37	..
3 Excess profits-tax	1,11	...	1,75	...
4. Deduct—Refunds	*11,50*	...	*21,84*	...
Total ...	1,87,66	...	2,07,90	...
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	20	31	25	58
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	17	17	14	29
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	2,50	2,50	3,21	6,01
4. Miscellaneous	1,10	92	48	18
5. Deduct—Refunds	*90*	*90*	*60*	*75*
Total ...	3,07	3,00	3,48	6,31
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	1,46,44	21,00	84,39	18,56
2. Sales Tax	90,00	1,08,80	95,15	1,41,14
3. Registration	8,16	9,27	5,45	9,01
4. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	45	54	1,93	77
5. Pensions and Allowances	1,08	1,42	1,25	1,60
6. Stationery and Printing	43	43	1,09	1,34
7. Miscellaneous	22,43	38,86	7,23	81,03
8. Jails	7	6	3	6
9. Police	80	80	72	1,00
10. Medical	4,00	4,26	2,88	4,62
11. Public Health	31	28	50	1,25
12. Education	8,05	10,33	8,35	10,11
13. Army	90	74	2,66	54
Total ...	2,83,15	1,96,81	2,11,63	2,71,03
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ..	...	...	...	...
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances...	1,91	3,29	2,39	2,56
ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	82	61	43	67
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	38,51	25,83	39,24	29,99
(iv) Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*2*	...
Total (2) ...	41,23	29,72	42,04	33,22

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
3. Civil Works	2,90	2,93	3,97	4,89
4. Aviation	80	2,75	93	2,55
5. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Horticulture	2,03	2,28	2,58	41,36
6. Industries and Commerce	1,64	49	2,44	1,08
Total (G) ...	48,60	38,17	51,96	83,10
H. Commercial Services—				
1 Railways (Revenue Account) ...	89, 78	...	31,60	...
2. Road Transport	3,75	2,72	2,66	—54
3. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	10,49	5,11	1,14	3,02
4. Hydro-Electric Works ...	70,11	74,94	49,14	74,17
5. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits	10,00	10,47	4,51	3,22
6. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	153	1,20	88	72
7. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	8,12	6,66	2,12	—71
8. Chamarajsagar and Water Works (Net Receipts)	3,62	4,03	8	18
Total ...	1,97,40	1,04,93	92,13	79,70
Contribution from the Government of India towards Revenue gap.	...	3,25,00	...	3,45,00
Total Service Head Receipts ...	12,31,41	11,69,88	9,49,09	13,37,90
Contingency Fund (Net)	...	...	...	28,79
Acreage contribution from Visvesvaraya Canal Area.	13,40	6,10	6,46	4,76
Extraordinary Revenue	...	...	...	...
I. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account	10,54,49	3,17,31	1,54,24	1,74,98
2. Debt	...	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	31,00	35,00	37,29	45,53
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	10,00	...	1,00	57
(c) Endowments and Other Accounts	4,70	15,00	9,02	2,72,31
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	...	3,54	...	38,10
5. Local and Other Funds	...	59,94	...	42,75
6. Deposits	35,00	...	87,59	1,09,64
7. Advances	...	55,00	...	1,31,78
8. Suspense Accounts	5,00	..	87,43	...
9. Departmental Balances	...	..	...	1
10. Loans	39,50	2,00	...	...
11. Remittances	...	...	3,08	29,82
12. Miscellaneous	...	63,00	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	11,79,69	5,50,79	3,79,65	8,45,52
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	24,24,50	17,26,77	13,35,20	22,16,97
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	26,44,43	18,88,51	16,80,75	22,58,19

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	51,01	43,82	26 61	57,18
2. Forest	15,22	32,64	23,58	32,93
3. Excise	7,86	5,63	7,01	4,95
4. Income-Tax	3,74	...	3,05	...
5. Miscellaneous Taxes	1,60	...	1,19	...
6. Sales-Tax	2,50	3,63	1,81	3,35
7 Stamps	1,41	1,42	1,11	1,74
8 Registration	3,98	4,08	3,94	4,26
Total ...	1,07,32	96,42	68,30	1,04,41
B Administration.—				
1. Civil List	26,00	...	19,50	...
2. General Administration ...	37,96	26,39	25,89	24,87
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	2,81	1,94	1,92	1,86
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	13,81	13,49	9,26	10 61
5. Miscellaneous	2,96	16,43	2,37	1,38
6. Courts of Law	20,56	22,02	15,93	22,77
7. Jails	7,29	5,50	4,52	5,07
8. Police	1,00,95	80,50	64,40	80,09
9. Army	71,16	8,38	48,60	10,27
Total ...	2,83,50	1,74,65	1,92,39	1,56,92
C. Public Instruction	2,69,40	2,83,06	2,13,72	2,71,50
D. Medical charges	96,97	72,89	50,56	72,22
E. Religious charges	6,76	4,91	6,34	5,10
F. Public Works.—				
1. Irrigation Works	66,72	14,95	30,38	26,79
2. Civil Works	32,66	45,21	56,58	72.84
3. Communicatious	60,11	50,57	47,88	53,60
4. Aviation	4,40	3,46	2,88	2,55
Total F. ..	1,63,89	1,14,19	1,37,72	1,55,78
G. Pensions	43,41	41,35	31,79	44,63
H Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	3,96	3,59	3,21	3,28
2. Sinking Fund	18,78	18,78	18,78	18,79
3. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	85,18	77,28	62,20	73,81
4 Public Health	26,44	27,49	14,90	20,76
5. Economic Conference	68	58	55	47
6. Agriculture	45,11	89,17	42,45	1,29,67
7. Animal Husbandry	20,95	20,60	13,80	15,67
8. Horticulture	6,47	6,54	5,29	7,44
9. Sericulture	4,79	8,21	2,67	4,44
10. Industries and Commerce ...	815	7,95	5,08	5,85
11. Department of Labour and Labour Welfare	6,70	2,77	2,01	2,37
12. Rural Development Department ...	...	52,15	19,52	50,44
13. Co-operative Societies ...	385	5,23	3,18	7,14
14. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
15. Grants for Public Improvements ...	78,42	60,30	61,32	60,57
16. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	35	...	3,82	...

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
17. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure...	5	10	14	15
18. Expenditure connected with Food and other control measures ...	1,11,77	82,56	1,50,74	9,669
19. Contributions to Funds ...	5,00	24,00	22,00	...
20. Extraordinary Expenditure...	...	...	...	...
21. *Deduct*—Expenditure met from Funds	*1,76,58*	*87,85,*	*1,85,41*	*42,53*
Total ...	2,50,07	3,99,35	2,46,25	4,55,01
I. Commercial Services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	55,82	...	1,49	...
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	16,97	10,95	5,85	3,32
3. Hydro-Electric Works	5,64,22	2,54,75	1,96,85	1,91,11
4. Irrigation Works not met from Revenue	52,50	33,00	30,38	47,39
5. Industrial and Other Works ...	59,77	22,75	12,97	15,96
6. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	1,10,50	1,24,00	1,09,64	1,06,41
Total ...	8,59,78	4,45,45	3,57,18	3,64,19
J. Food Supply Department transactions not met from Revenue.	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,37, 1	−356
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	22,01,10	17,32,27	14,44,76	16,29,20
K. Debt Heads—Net.—				
1. Investment Account	...	...	...	...
2. Debt	...	...	18	37
3. Unfunded Debt.—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	...
(c) Endowments and Other Accounts	...	..	...	...
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	89,47	...	1,11,79	...
5. Local and Other Funds ..	75,31	2,15	4,83	...
6. Deposits	...	...	...	...
7. Advances	11,33	6,57	67,47	...
8. Suspense Account	...	40,00	...	1,94,30
9. Departmental Balances ...	...	...	44	...
10. Loans	...	12,75	10,06	6,40
11. Remittances	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	1,76,11	61,47	1,94,77	2,01,07
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads.	23,77,21	17,93,74	16,39,53	18,30,27
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	2,67,22	94,77	41,22	4,27,92
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	26,44,43	18,88,51	16,80,75	22,58,19

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1950-51.

Heads	Demand			Collections*	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands	6,32,503	1,10,46,648	1,16,79,151	84,87,466	1,61,931	42,49,330
2. Quit-rent	94,734	5,36,692	6,31,426	2,77,894		
3. Miscellaneous	5,14,324	20,25,880	25,40,204	16,74,160		
Total ...	12,41,561	1,36,09,220	1,48,50,781	1,04,39,520	1,61,931	42,49,330
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil	...	70,49,060	70,49,060	70,49,060	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	14,69,236	57,25,253	71,94,489	55,66,697	3,046	16,24,746
3. Forest Industries	2,11,390	3,58,480	5,69,870	4,43,739	1,340	1,24,791
4. Miscellaneous	84,295	1,73,095	2,57,390	1,63,958	349	93,083
5. Public Works Department Schemes ...	6,947	48,596	55,543	42,789	...	12,754
Total ...	17,71,868	1,33,54,484	1,51,26,352	1,32,66,243	4,735	18,55,374
3. Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack	97,114	90,58,983	91,56,097	90,66,710	...	89,387
2. Toddy	1,66,900	95,11,877	96,78,777	91,51,440	...	2,27,337
3. Ganja and Majum	55,229	10,12,041	10,67,270	10,51,854	...	15,416
4. Opium	29,219	3,74,153	4,03,372	3,84,929	...	18,443
5. Other Receipts	1,80,151	16,52,801	18,32,952	16,65,857	...	1,67,095
6. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	*1,86,683*	*1,86,683*	*1,86,683*	...	...
Total ...	5,28,613	2,14,23,172	2,19,51,785	2,14,34,107	...	5,17,678
4. Income-Tax—						
1. Income-Tax	21,03,148	1,33,23,545	1,54,26,693	1,27,12,115	...	27,14,578
2. Super-Tax	11,42,840	75,79,885	87,22,725	75,77,220	...	11,45,505
3. Excess Profits Tax	2,99,598	42,276	2,68,398*	1,01,712	...	1,66,686
Total ...	35,45,586	2,09,45,703	2,44,17,816	2,03,91,047	...	40,26,769

*According to departmental accounts.

(1) The Income-tax, Super-tax and Excess profits-tax arrears of Rs. 22,42,398, Rs. 11,77,823 and Rs. 3,08,324 which stood on 1st July 1949 were reduced in appeals, revision, etc., to Rs. 21,03,148, Rs. 11,42,840 and Rs. 2,99,598, respectively.

(2) Excess collections of Rs. 10,536 under Super-tax are not included in the Statement.

(3) Refunds to the extent of Rs 17,54,560 and Rs. 5,51,520 under Income-tax and Super-tax, respectively were granted during the year and the current demand is shown after deducting the amount refunded. Similarly refunds amounting to Rs, 73,476 were granted under Excess Profits Tax, and have been shown as a deduction under the head 'Total demand'. The net collections after making allowances for refunds including excess collections amounted to Rs. 2,04,01,533.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1950-51 in the Public Works Department.

(Tentative figures).

Service Heads and Debt Heads	Outlay in	Total
SERVICE HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.
23. Irrigation Works—		
1 Original Works	92,53,643	
2 Repairs	4,92,348	
3 Establishment	7,28,409	
4 Tools and Plant	54,258	
5 Suspense	82,268	
Total ...		1,06,05,926
24. Civil Works—		
1 Original Works	28,31,086	
2 Repairs	4,35,932	
3 Establishment	8,55,131	
4 Tools and Plant	28,237	
5 Suspense	4,63,689	
Total ...		46,14,07
24-A. Communications—		
1 Original Works—		
Roads	10,66,493	
Bridges	5,21,341	
2 Repairs—		
Roads	32,92,092	
Bridges	21,765	
3 Establishment	3,52,267	
4 Tools and Plant	2,81,816	
Total ...		55,35,774
24-B. Flying School—		
1 Original Works	22,329	
2 Repairs	567	
Total ...		22,896
26. Education—11 (A) Buildings.—		
1 Original Works	6,88,389	
2 Repairs	75,894	
Total ...		7,64,283
27. Agriculture—		
1 Original Works		
2 Repairs	27,583	
... ...	1,762	
		29,345
28. Industries and Commerce—		
1 Original Works	2,33,978	
Total ..		2,33,978

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Service Heads and Debt Heads	Outlay in	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
29. (B) Rural Development	11,72,202	
Total ...		11,72,202
30. Grants for Public Improvements—		
1 Original Works	6,346	
2 Repairs	32,337	
Total ...		38,683
31. Army 11. Military Works—		
1 Original Works	35,175	
2 Repairs ...	9,959	
Total ...		45,134
38. K. R. Sagar Irrigation Works—		
Original Works—		
1 Dam works	3,61,489	
2 Irrigation works	10,77,768	
3 Establishment	52,546	
4 Tools and Plant	912	
5 Suspense	2,612	
Total ...		14,95,327
38B. Other Irrigation Works not met from Revenue—		
1 Original Works	40,79,018	
2 Establishment	6,29,338	
3 Tools and Plant	4,73,179	
4 Suspense	—5,20,569	
Total ...		46,60,866
39. Industrial Works—		
15 Chamarajasagara Water Works	4,88,694	
Original Works		
Total ...		4,88,694
XXV. K.R.S. Works—		
1 Repairs	4,95,688	
2 Establishment	1,63,450	
Total ...		6,59,138
XXVIII. K G.F. Water Works—		
1 Repairs	1,38,611	
2 Establishment	27,725	
Total ...		1,66,336
XXX. Chamarajasagar Water Works—		
1 Repairs	10,09,219	
2 Establishment	1,29,365	
3 Tools and Plant	3,120	
Total ...		11,41,704
Total—Service Heads ...		3,16,74,361

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Service Heads and Debt Heads	Outlay in	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
DEBT HEADS.		
Depreciation Fund—		
1 K. G. F. Water Works	77,468	
2 Chamarajasagar Water Works	14,160	
Total ...		91,628
22 (c) Charges recoverable from ryots—		
1 Repairs	74,139	
Total ...		74,139
30 (b) Loans for restoration of Tanks—		
1 Original Works	10,903	
Total ...		10,903
Irrigation cess Fund—		
1 Repairs	1,80,126	
Total ...		1,80,126
Railway Cess Funds—		
1 Original Works	1,55,671	
2 Repairs	92,878	
Total ...		2,48,549
I.V.C. Road Fund—		
1 Original Works	40,526	
Total ...		40,526
University Funds—		
1 Original Works	3,87,018	
2 Repairs	30,512	
Total ...		4,17,530
Objection Book Advances—		
1 Original works	6,34,309	
2 Repairs	6,06,194	
Total ...		12,40,503
Contribution Works—		
1 Original Works	9,89,522	
2 Repairs	30,032	
Total ...		10,19,554
Elementary Education Funds—		
1 Original Works	6,50,525	
2 Repairs	49,488	
Total ...		7,00,013
Sugar cane Cess Funds—		
1 Original Works	4,80,106	
2 Repairs	20,132	
Total ...		5,00,238
Inter Divisional Transfers—		
1 Original Works	12,55,868	
Total ...		12,55,868
Total Debt Heads ...		57,79,577
Grand Total (Service Heads and Debt Heads) ...		3,74,53,916

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Town and Minor Municipalities in the State for the year 1950-51.

Serial No.	Name of the District	Opening balance	Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mysore	1,28,587 0 0	5,51,316 0 0	6,79,903 0 0	5,12,983 0 0	1,66,920 0 0
2	Hassan	1,34,482 0 0	11,51,491 0 0	12,85,973 0 0	8,86,820 0 0	3,99,153 0 0
3	Chickmagalur	1 52,997 0 0	5,08,404 0 0	6,61,401 0 0	4,81,844 0 0	1,79,557 0 0
4	Shimoga	3,15,558 0 0	9,30,626 0 0	12,46,184 0 0	9,80,655 0 0	2,65,527 0 0
5	Chitaldrug	6,30,324 0 0	10,15,763 0 0	16,46,087 0 0	11,78,941 0 0	4,67,146 0 0
6	Tumkur	2,94,887 0 0	9,86,286 0 0	12,81,173 0 0	8,77,786 0 0	4,03,387 0 0
7	Kolar	3,43,671 0 0	7,84,846 0 0	11,28,517 0 0	8,54,393 0 0	2,74,124 0 0
8	Bangalore	1,12,147 0 0	6,32,609 0 0	7,44,756 0 0	6,12,784 0 0	1,31,972 0 0
9	Mandya	80,044 0 0	6,13,32 20 0	6,93,366 0 0	5,37,412 0 0	1,55,954 0 0
	Total ...	21,92,697 0 0	71,74,663 0 0	93,67,360 0 0	69,23,618 0 0	24,43,742 0 0

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of,

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Number of offences: Committed during the present year	Number of offences: Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B ...	Congizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	4	1	2	3	1
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	16	3	19	16	5	10
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank-Notes ...	...	9	9	0	3	4
7	212 to 216, 216-A...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	2	2	...	1	2
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	6	4	10	24	41	61
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	36	257	298	141	199	3,218
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	4	4	4	6	4
		Total ...	58	283	341	189	257	3,302
	Class II.	*Serious Offences against Person.*						
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	33	152	185	116	147	439
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	3	7	10	17	8	18
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	2	12	14	14	4	20
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband	1	4	5	15	10	15
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences	...	..	...	...	...	...
16	317 and 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	10	22	32	11	19	11
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	8	67	75	34	68	77
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	18	150	168	92	125	446
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	11	42	53	22	29	14
20	327, 330, 332 324	Hurt	76	667	743	402	633	2,177
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	13	101	114	32	72	148
22	344 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	3	3	1	3	13
22A	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assult to deter a public servant from duty	7	71	78	52	70	223
23	353, 354, 356, 357...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	20	117	137	66	107	253
24	304-A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	22	112	134	56	28	124
		Total ...	224	1,527	1,751	930	1,358	3,978
		Carried over ...	282	1,810	2,092	1,119	1,615	7,280

IV.

number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1950-51.

Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentensed: Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment & fine: Simple	Imprisonment & fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Released under 60, Cr. P.C.	Total	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 1 month	From 1-2 months	From 2-3 months	From 3-6 months	From 6-12 months	From 1-2 years	From 2-3 years	From 3-5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24	4	18	...	...	2	.	...	24	9	...	6	7	2	4	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
78	10	32	..	...	31	.	...	73	1,400	39	4	15	1	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1702	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
102	14	55	...	..	33	...	...	102	1,414	39	6	22	3	17	8	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	1741	
43	...	33	...	1	9	...	...	43	184	1	7	...	1	1	1	..	10	2	...	6	9	3	204	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
3	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	13	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
28	7	2	1	...	1	...	17	28	20	...	11	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
43	6	10	...	2	24	...	...	43	181	3	4	4	...	5	7	3	.	...	...	...	...	...	215	...
6	...	2	..	...	3	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...
69	8	16	...	7	38	...	...	69	1,191	12	3	16	7	7	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	...
5	..	3	...	1	...	...	1	5	63	..	...	1	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
11	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	11	119	...		...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	O.V.4
28	1	4	...	7	11	...	2	28	118	...	...	4	6	...	4	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	112	...
27	2	7	3	1	17	...	2	27	46	...	...	3	2	2	2	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	51	...
270	29	85	4	18	111	...	23	270	1,949	16	25	38	23	16	21	4	11	6	1	6	9	3	1714	O.V.3
372	42	140	4	18	144	...	23	372	3,363	55	31	55	26	33	29	20	12	7	1	6	9	3	3455	O.V.3

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Number of offences: Committed during the present year	Number of offences: Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Brought forward ...	282	1,810	2,092	1,119	1,615	7,280	372
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.							
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	7	17	24	17	20	6	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	19	93	112	55	88	149	14
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	31	64	95	50	81	140	...
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	12	57	69	84	57	91	5
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,059	2,535	3,594	1,782	2,688	1,594	740
30	311, 400 and 401...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,128	2,766	3,894	1,888	2,934	1,980	759
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.							
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	11	76	87	42	67	246	4
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	25	148	173	35	127	115	60
		Total ...	36	224	260	77	197	360	64
		Class V—Minor offences against Property.							
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft — Of cattle ...	91	520	611	383	375	794	233
		Theft — Ordinary ...	1,193	5,429	6,622	3,778	5,459	4,441	2,369
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	93	413	506	303	42[illegible]	438	178
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1	7	8	8	9	15	..
36	419 and 420 ...	Cheating	64	2[illegible]1	315	101	239	268	94
37	447, 448, 455 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	27	241	268	115	232	872	36
38	461 and 42 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ...	2	7	9	5	3	7	4
		Total ..	1,471	6,865	8,339	4,693	6,987	6,830	2,914
		Total of Classes I to V ...	2,917	11,663	14,585	7,777	11,680	16,450	4,109
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.							
		D. I. R.	424	4,829	5,253	3,228	4,637	6,722	3,615
39	225 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion ...	1	9	10	9	8	12	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34, Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	12	84	96	11	51	74	28
		Arms Act	24	103	127	62	4	153	78
		Prohibition Act	166	8,549	8,715	944	7,890	9,270	7,544
41	... ...	Offences under C. T. Act ..	16	93	109	59	97	115	66
42	... ...	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	5	24,334	24,339	22,935	23,810	28,956	25,144
		Other offences	779	788	1,567	2,158	794	11,435	8,106
		Total ...	1,427	38,789	40,216	29,406	37,343	56,737	44,581
		Grand Total ...	4,344	50,451	54,801	37,183	49,023	73,187	48,690

IV.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1950-51.

Number of persons sentenced											Terms of Imprisonment												
Imprisonment		Imprisonment & fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 503, Cr. P. C.	Total	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																				
11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
43	140	4	18	144	...	23	372	3,863	55	31	65	26	33	29	20	12	7	1	6	9	3	3,456	O.V.3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	
2	12	...	...	...	...	...	14	33	...	...	...	1	1	9	1	2	.	...	...	...	...	44	O.V.8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	60	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	
2	610	2	11	52	...	63	740	389	..	..	106	120	114	154	39	92	...	...	...	...	...	461	O.V.4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	622	2	11	57	...	63	759	622	...	..	106	121	115	163	40	94	...	.	.	...	...	587	o.v.12
...	1	..	...	3	...	..	4	137	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	104	
4	2	...	...	53	...	1	60	24	...	..	1	1	3	..	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	31	
4	3	...	...	56	...	1	64	161	..	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	135	
26	164	...	...	15	...	28	233	277	..	..	44	37	27	58	14	10	...	...	..	...	...	279	O.V.5
386	1,458	...	6	36	...	483	2,369	1,082	...	..	535	413	332	279	167	109	15	5	0	...	...	990	
31	100	2	...	23	...	22	178	124	...	...	30	40	24	15	16	7	7	...	...	...	...	132	O.V.4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	7	
6	77	..	...	2	.	9	94	102	...	...	13	15	17	30	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	67	
7	6	..	...	22	...	1	36	495	...	...	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	3	
456	1,807	2	6	98	...	545	2,914	2,088		..	626	511	405	332	201	129	17	5	..	...	...	1,819	O.V.9
507	2,572	8	35	355	...	632	4,109	6,234	55	31	788	660	556	574	262	235	24	6	6	9	3	5,996	o.v.24
...	...	34	..	3,568	.	18	3,615	1,556	...	...	24	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540	o v.10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	
...	...	...	...	28	...	..	28	26	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	20	
...	...	9	.	67	...	2	78	44	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
168	202	47	68	7,056	...	3	7,544	839	...	...	414	39	22	10	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	887	
13	50	...	...	3	...	...	66	9	...	..	...	16	15	10	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	o.v.15
...	10	6	...	25,105	...	23	25,144	1,831	...	...	...	..	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 481	
34	57	5	19	7,986	...	5	8,106	1,507	...	...	55	54	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	1,819	O.V.3
215	319	101	87	43,838	...	51	44,581	5,315	...	...	502	119	62	20	19	5	...	...	...	...	..	6,812	o.v.28
722	2,891	109	122	44,163	...	683	48,690	11,549	55	31	1290	779	618	594	281	240	24	6	6	9	3	12,808	o.v.52

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL).

Nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1950-51.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refined and remanded		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,274	8,311	14,846	19,340	794	949	23,914	28,600	15,603	19,487	8,311	9,113
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	1,381	1,384	3,913	5,343	165	180	5,459	6,907	4,075	5,044	1,384	1,863
District Courts ..	413	475	592	669	28	25	1,033	1,169	558	677	475	492
Total ...	10,068	10,170	19,351	25,352	987	1,154	30,406	36,676	20,236	25,208	10,170	11,468

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits Disposed of					
	Value	Suits regarding landed property	Suits regarding money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	51,63,559 11 3	3,618	14,661	1,061	7,163	7,432	1,976	1,084	...	1,685	6,296	5,452	187	7,552	45,24,778 2 0	166·12
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	32,95,678 13 1	198	5,031	114	1,763	2,812	11	539	181	37	1,930	1589	107	1,418	26,14,310 8 0	95·15
District Courts ...	40,87,558 8 1	117	518	34	1	411	4	49	186	18	160	257	3	257	35,74,896 14 1	203·7
Total ...	1,25,46,792 0 5	3,933	20,210	1,209	8,927	10,655	1,991	1,672	367	1,740	8,386	7,298	297	9,227	60,71,3980 8 1	152·97

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in Mysore State during the year 1950-51.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	46,967	2,06,11,210 13 8	1,57,175 6 0	87,791	5,43,40,689 2 0	2,73,382 5 0	
Sales	78,186	5,05,33,374 15 9	2,61,083 11 0	1,27,491	8,49,68,103 9 2	4,33,181 13 0	
Wills	951	10,43,575 0 0	5,787 6 0	1,522	16,64,569 3 5	8,995 8 0	
Money Bonds	180	1,18,654 0 0	371 10 0	381	2,42,520 8 0	1,027 12 0	
Miscellaneous	19,908	1,44,80,209 8 11	78,229 0 0	29,855	2,62,82,982 15 1	1,23,961 10 0	
Miscellaneous Receipts as per 'B' Return	...	...	46,286 13 0	...	...	69,809 13 9	
Total ...	1,46,192	9,67,87,024 5 11	5,48,933 14 0	2,47,040	16,74,96,765 5 8	9,10,358 13 9	
Total expenditure ...	...	...	3,80,606 12 7	..	...	4,24,648 9 5	
Net profit ...	...	...	1,68,327 1 5	...	...	4,84,710 4 4	

APPENDIX VII. Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1950-51.

District	Bulls over three years								Cows over three years				
	Cattle				Buffaloes				Cattle				
	Breeding Bulls	Working Bullocks	Other Bulls	Total	Breeding Bulls	Working Bulls	Other Bulls	Total	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	For work	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bangalore ...	1,631	1,42,230	16,946	1,60,807	1,221	2,349	793	4,463	83,729	1,32,263	45,253	1,07,162	8,498
Kolar ...	2,201	1,84,685	14,836	2,01,722	1,668	4,490	965	7,323	49,734	84,377	24,773	61,175	4,326
Tumkur ...	803	2,21,780	13,061	2,35,644	988	8,350	1,088	10,426	61,933	1,03,8[illegible]0	30,800	47,840	8,882
Mysore ...	981	2,15,107	18,616	2,34,674	777	980	517	2,3[illegible]4	67,799	1,09,6[illegible]5	37,931	43,959	4,686
Mandya ...	768	1,02,585	7,113	1,10,466	1,058	1,093	531	2,687	29,275	53,454	19,343	51,040	2,499
Hassan ...	764	1,69,329	11,618	1,81,711	1,024	2,359	693	4,076	56,801	1,02,390	34,941	36,841	3,641
Shimoga ..	2,687	1,55,373	18,207	1,76,217	1,452	10,645	1,233	13,329	51,418	79,927	26,338	1,068	3,127
Chikmagalur ...	760	1,03,096	9,514	1,13,370	882	6,170	710	7,762	38,269	53,117	19,081	1,181	1,700
Chitaldrug ...	2,007	1,85,175	9,804	1,96,986	1,951	5,681	1,182	8,714	35,726	68,192	18,129	3,892	2,177
Grand Total ..	12,622	14,79,360	1,19,715	16,11,597	11,021	42,222	7,741	60,984	4,74,683	7,87,805	2,55,890	3,53,662	34,547

District	Cows over three years							1 to 3 years					
	Cattle	Buffaloes						Cattle			Buffaloes		
	Total	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	For work	Others	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Bangalore ...	3,76,904	42,965	38,925	9,255	884	1,465	93,494	57,393	72,540	1,29,933	8,810	20,534	29,344
Kolar ...	2,24,385	31,781	30,878	7,704	599	1,215	72,177	47,252	51,957	99,209	9,095	20,136	29,231
Tumkur ..	2,48,286	29,583	32,462	8,081	714	1,031	71,871	51,340	52,881	1,04,201	10,430	19,177	29,547
Mysore ...	2,63,431	29,778	36,157	9,335	507	887	76,664	47,717	50,776	98,493	6,325	15,492	21,817
Mandya ..	1,55,611	30,101	34,540	9,431	752	1,130	75,9[illegible]4	21,852	24,580	46,432	4,623	16,203	20,826
Hassan ...	3,34,615	25,679	32,732	8,731	546	805	68,543	39,435	47,435	86,870	6,828	16,574	23,402
Shimoga ...	1,61,878	28,719	36,381	8,821	415	737	75,103	42,952	44,463	87,4[illegible]5	9,911	17,254	27,165
Chikmagalur ...	1,13,351	13,028	16,572	4,222	197	507	34,526	26,221	26,812	53,033	4,877	7,549	12,426
Chitaldrug ...	1,27,716	35,410	45,606	10,611	563	1,297	93,427	35,274	35,290	70,564	13,409	26,343	39,752
Grand Total ...	19,06,177	2,67,044	3,04,303	76,191	5,207	9,014	6,61,719	3,69,436	4,06,714	7,76,150	74,308	1,59,292	2,33,510

Appendix VII—(*contd.*)

District	Under one year						Sheep						
	Cattle			Buffaloes			Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
...	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Bangalore ...	32,713	34,443	67,156	5,601	11,118	16,719	25,376	41,951	89,807	1,31 758	36,439	1,15,522	1,51,961
Kolar ..	20,443	23,133	43,576	5,214	9,592	14,806	52,339	53,644	1,25.055	1 78,6 9	48,403	1,84,377	2,32,780
Tumkur ...	26,005	26,748	52.753	6,875	10,638	17,513	74,966	71,890	1,72 222	2,44,112	61,699	2,68,078	3,2[illegible],777
Mysore ...	26,988	27,082	54,070	4,710	8,253	12,963	13,697	37,797	69,050	1,06,847	28.076	80.919	1,08,995
Mandya ...	13,110	14,232	27,342	4,771	9,879	14,650	27,094	42.865	1,10,807	1,53,612	33 881	1,57,732	1,91,613
Hassan ...	23,342	25,163	48,505	5,712	8,740	14,452	15,951	32,002	60,938	92,940	28,923	84,6[illegible]3	1,13,621
Shimoga ...	20,740	23,219	43,959	6,155	8,964	15,119	2,832	3,117	6,866	9,983	2,584	9,668	12,252
Chikmagalur ...	15,936	15,847	31,783	3,154	4,407	7,561	3,667	8,974	18,712	27,686	7,115	23 549	30,664
Chitaldrug ...	12,289	13,742	26,031	7,531	11,616	19,147	33,365	37,153	93,432	1,30,585	30,456	1,75,731	2,06,187
Grand Total ...	1,91,566	2,03,609	3,95,175	49,723	83,207	1,32,930	2,56,093	3 29,393	7,46,889	10 76 282	2,77,576	11.00,274	13,77,850

District	Goats							Horses					
	Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years			Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
...	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Bangalore ...	34,975	34,782	73,323	1,08,105	30,942	94,335	1,25,277	2,278	570	324	894	878	822
Kolar ..	37,209	34,582	70,459	1,05,041	30,832	93,183	1,24,015	1,522	172	183	355	244	341
Tumkur ...	40,618	38,227	82,280	1,20,507	27,937	96,550	1,24,487	1,549	245	262	507	250	505
Mysore ...	19,834	35,710	69,334	1,05,085	27,872	71,915	99,787	1,150	210	230	440	444	401
Mandya .	22,394	20,923	51,422	72,345	13,399	58,946	72,345	1,496	159	202	361	166	182
Hassan ...	15,973	24,753	42,626	67,455	17,785	45,342	63,127	1,272	243	257	500	355	411
Shimoga ...	5,130	7,273	12,740	20,013	4,697	22.219	26,916	394	124	89	213	225	162
Chikmagalur ...	4,229	6,651	11,182	17,783	4,864	13,717	18,536	317	50	46	96	75	82
Chitaldrug ...	15,818	16,663	37,752	54,415	13,660	50,875	64,535	1,142	324	350	674	361	565
Grand Total ...	1,96,180	2,19,561	4,51,188	6,70,749	1,71,993	5,47,082	7,19,075	10,870	2,097	1,943	4,040	2,997	3,471

Appendix VII—(*concld.*)

District	Horses		Donkeys						Other Animals			*Poultry	
	Over 3 years	Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years							
	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Mules	Camels	Pigs	Hens	Cocks
...	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Bangalore ...	1,700	454	1,405	2,131	3,526	2,175	3,957	6,132	169	137	11,950	2,37,440	93,960
Kolar ...	586	460	1,297	1,747	3,044	2,131	3,492	5,623	50	...	26,070	2,12,447	83,208
Tumkur ...	755	321	1,064	1,395	2,459	1,875	2,888	4,763	38	2	16,526	1,47,477	62,410
Mysore ...	845	115	346	582	928	748	1,062	1,810	27	20	3,638	1,43,824	60,216
Mandya ...	847	261	606	940	1,546	1,008	1,743	2,751	12	...	5,489	1,62,284	61,579
Hassan ...	766	90	264	438	702	352	631	983	2	...	8,788	1,30,043	60,901
Shimoga ...	387	30	58	84	142	224	203	427	6	...	2,929	90,656	46,813
Chikmagalur ...	157	18	165	47	212	503	103	606	...	..	9,244	60,664	36,353
Chitaldrug ...	926	148	577	659	1,236	1,388	1,610	2,998	9	3	4,243	55,086	22,191
Grand Total ...	6,468	1,897	5,782	8,013	13,795	10,404	15,689	26,093	313	162	88,877	12,31,921	5,32,631

District	*Poultry				Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil Engines	Electric Pumps	Tractors	Ghanis	
	Chickens	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Wooden	Iron		Worked by Power	Worked by Bullocks				Seers and less	More than 5 seers
...	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Bangalore ...	3,11,665	5,810	1,570	1,250	1,32,032	20,933	44,106	153	908	63	498	31	120	293
Kolar ...	3,12,136	3,371	1,250	896	1,21,964	10,064	40,147	105	1,102	129	701	15	31	339
Tumkur ...	1,78,077	1,691	491	522	1,49,911	2,179	40,505	86	645	105	141	7	209	444
Mysore ...	2,13,600	1,490	820	527	1,44,474	9,727	49,262	152	498	79	34	10	57	79
Mandya ...	1,91,057	2,573	497	1,249	1,10,425	7,988	25,913	29	435	39	15	45	191	147
Hassan ...	1,28,994	1,667	518	851	1,14,725	1,124	24,441	11	339	46	10	8	117	90
Shimoga ...	1,33,206	1,352	440	483	79,486	5,175	32,538	46	1,588	25	4	77	4	28
Chikmagalur ..	1,06,693	657	234	360	56,174	2,664	14,424	10	106	39	6	34	24	9
Chitaldrug ...	61,987	71,441	413	235	96,461	7,213	31,432	55	471	128	128	105	71	57
Grand Total ...	17,07,415	20,052	6,233	6,373	10,05,942	60,067	3,02,768	677	6,097	653	1,537	332	824	1,547

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens or ducklings is the ability to bread.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the particulars of Educational Institutions

	Number of Institutions		Number on rolls	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
I. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.				
Universities	1	1	...	...
Board of Inter and Secondary Education ...	1	1	...	...
1 Research Institutes ...	1	1	105	101
2 Arts, Science and Inter. Colleges, Men	18	18	10,467	12,571
Do do Women...	3	3	1,299	1,536
Professional and special Education.				
(a) Teaching	1	1	80	78
(b) Engineering	2	3	1,400	2,272
(c) Technology	1	1	80	130
(d) Medical	1	1	324	370
(e) Law	1	1	258	177
(f) Agriculture	1	1	124	101
(g) Commerce	2	2	754	948
(h) Oriental	5	5	655	640
(i) Military	1	1	232	247
Total ...	37	38	15,778	19,171
I. SCHOOL EDUCATION.				
Secondary Education.				
High Schools— Boys	155	173	46,793	51,184
High Schools— Girls	34	36	10,102	11,300
Middle Schools—Boys	592	597	103,997	111,160
Middle Schools—Girls	115	114	20,970	22,611
Total ...	896	920	181,862	196,255
Primary Education.				
Primary including N.T.M.S. for Boys ...	9,429	9,601	569,529	569,802
Do do Girls ...	585	583	64,652	65,404
Total ...	10,014	10,184	634,181	635,206
Special Education.				
Training Schools— Men ...	7	7	1,049	997
Training Schools—Women ...	4	4	241	259
Industrial and Technical Schools ...	16	19	1,733	1,967
Agricultural Schools ...	5	3	116	76
Commercial Schools	35	49	2,795	4,003
Sanskrit Schools	86	86	2,332	2,615
Schools for handicapped ..	2	2	117	116
Engineering School	1	1	524	504
Medical School	1	1	356	426
Basic School	74	101	5,942	6,744
Nursery School	54	57	2,915	3,896
Other School	5	2	366	91
Literacy Classes	3,793	2,396	76,959	47,095
Total ...	4,083	2,728	95,445	68,688
Grand total ...	15,031	13,872	927,266	918,784
Private Unrecognised	208	...	4,208	...
Total indirect expenditure	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	15,239	13,872	931,474	919,320

VIII.—STATISTICS.

maintained in the Mysore State for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51

Average daily attendance		Expenditure met from					
1949-50	1950-51	Government Funds	District Board and Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	109	510,168	..	...	9,475	1,99,858	7,19,501
8,780	10,962	1,145,426	...	...	8,11,419	25,282	19,82,127
1,199	1,355	130,332	...	...	64,632	4,307	2,42,271
72	69	47,959	...	...	3,946	1,682	53,587
1,260	2,106	219,643	...	...	1,58,259	28,486	4,06,388
74	142	71,923	150	1,080	11,396	1,151	85,700
289	348	129,292	...	...	45,129	4,849	1,73,270
256	167	28,109	...	...	29,131	...	57,153
109	83	108,159	...	...	5,912	...	1,14,071
697	851	48,815	720	...	43,743	1,794	95,072
553	523	109,497	...	5,316	...	4,647	1,19,460
232	246	212,557	...	...	...	243	2,12,800
13,618	16,952	26,55,790	870	6,396	11,83,045	3,15,299	42,61,400
34,943	45,776	1,140,105	71,070	4,10,684	13,30,216	2,33,037	30,85,112
7,675	9,989	3,29,738	6,048	3,509	2,61,251	1,01,869	7,02,465
90,316	104,899	24,89,485	3,016	16,181	1,07,086	1,02,476	27,25,244
18,241	19,577	5,12,159	...	15,410	64,537	37,443	6,29,549
151,175	180,241	44,71,537	80,134	3,45,784	17,63,090	4,81,825	71,42,370
450,880	500,794	73,33,820	...	1,655	36,726	1,17,379	74,89,580
51,652	58,736	10,53,259	...	...	22,063	23,108	10,98,430
502,532	559,530	83,87,079	...	1,655	58,789	1,40,487	85,88,010
930	981	6,30,738	...	...	...	...	6,30,738
217	245	53,508	...	...	2,934	2,189	58,631
953	1,615	2,92,835	6,210	27,223	86,981	47,253	4,60,502
109	66	18,934	...	...	...	12,605	31,539
2,364	3,555	14,892	...	...	86,101	20,634	1,21,127
2,083	2,128	14,690	..	540	...	4,029	19,259
89	107	28,752	2,933	3,126	100	33,536	68,444
508	500	65,779	960	300	28,148	16,690	1,11,877
330	413	21,187	...	...	31,614	...	52,801
4,753	5,044	1,32 847	...	...	...	34	1,32,881
2,332	3,027	47,006	240	1,292	49	18,741	67,328
298	75	1,024	...	...	229	309	1,562
71,378	42,385	3,89,853	...	20,186	...	7,251	4,17,290
86,344	60,141	17,11,545	10,340	52,667	2,36,156	1,63,271	21,73,979
7,53,664	816,398	1,73,25,951	91,344	4,06,502	32,41,080	11,00,882	2,21,65,759
3,366	...	..	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	73,60,337	26,375	13,005	5,99,561	9,78,483	89,77,761
757,030	816,864	2,46,86,288	1,17,719	4,19,507	38,40,641	20,79,365	3,11,43,520

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